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Fascist Groups In France Plan Political Union

Croix de Feu Blazes Trail Hoping Other Leagues Will Follow

Tricolor Supreme

De la Rocque's Letter Demands Absolute Fidelity to Conquer Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Transformation of Col. François de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu" from a para-military organization into an orthodox political party is a prospect now receiving close attention in France.

Although it is impossible to predict with certainty the outcome of current efforts to disarm and dissolve the so-called Fascist leagues of which the Croix de Feu are an outstanding example, there are indications that a new political party may quite possibly be the final result. This new party would presumably be led by Colonel de la Rocque and his Croix de Feu movement, and would eventually include the other principal political leagues.

Daggers Drawn

At present these three groups, far from being united into a single party, are at daggers drawn over the effort of the Croix de Feu to bring about a national reconciliation through the voluntary disarmament of the "shock troops" of both the nationalistic leagues and the Popular Front of Socialists and Communists. A vigorous effort to restore their unity is now under way, however, and is to be followed, if successful, by further attempts to merge all these "Fascist leagues" into a political organization which instead of putting pressure on the Government by the menace of rioting in the streets, should endeavor to win power by way of the ballot.

The Colonel's Letter

If the proposed political party does emerge from the present crisis, there is little doubt that it will be dominated by the ideas of the "Croix de Feu."

"We believe it advisable," wrote Colonel de la Rocque, "to enumerate the essential points around which we think the desired rapprochement is indispensable and possible:

"1. Elimination of those foreign influences which weigh unduly on the economic, political and social life of France—Marxism, international finance, Freemasonry, divers organizations which play a grasping role in agricultural, industrial and commercial transactions.

"2. Control over imports and exports of capital.

Tricolor Supreme

"3. Absolute fidelity to the tricolor flag together with a refusal to conclude either temporary or lasting alliances with men or parties affiliated with the Red flag.

"4. Restoration of the authority of the State in the administration of the financial community, and in the control and surveillance of the free enterprises of the citizens.

"5. Organization of each profession, which should have the right to look after its own interests on a regional basis, and which should be compulsorily consulted on the national scale. Organization of the labor market, protected against excessive immigration; renovation of the apprenticeship system; a consistent and methodical struggle against unemployment; establishment of a corporative statute of work.

"6. Adjustment of agricultural prices to those of connected industrial products. Revision of the regime of commerce on the basis of the broad interests of the nation, the colonies, the Empire.

Governmental Scope

"7. Reclassification of governmental powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Suppression of the initiative of the legislative in question of expenditure; abolition of parliamentary "recommendations" to the public services; re-establishment of the judiciary in its integral attributions and duties; reform of the schools, putting children out of reach of subversive and antipatriotic propaganda.

"8. Search for, and courageous realization of, economies through rational simplifications in the state machine; the empiric amputations effected until now in the budget are only considered as transitory measures.

"9. Improvement, modernization, and if necessary reinforcement of our military naval and aerial security machine following the immutable principle of a defensive policy, but according to positive strategic doctrine that is at once supple and co-ordinated; state control of the manufacture and commerce of war material.

"10. A wise, firm, and far-seeing diplomacy, faithful to its engagements vis-à-vis the League of Nations and others, freed alike from falsely humanitarian "blackmail" and collusions with unscrupulous imperialism."

The Monitor Index

Monday, Jan. 13, 1936

Boston and New England News	6 and 7
Radio Timetable	7
Sports Page	8
The Home Forum	9
What We Have [With Dutch Translation]	
Financial Pages	10 and 11
The Children's Page	12
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Italy Losing Fear of Oil Sanctions

Confusion Reigns Over U. S. Neutrality Bills With Single Aim

Isolationists Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The two major, and very similar, neutrality bills now making their way through Congress have aroused enormously divergent and confused interpretations at home and abroad. A running guerrilla warfare against the bills is also being conducted by some members of the familiar old group of bitter-end isolationists, and is the main obstacle to their passage. The neutrality policy is so important that clarification of an obscure situation is necessary.

First, as to the bills and their progress. The administration-sponsored measure, the Pittman-McReynolds bill, is now being studied daily by the foreign-policy committees of both House and Senate, and minor amendments are being introduced. The Nye-Clark-Maverick Bill, which is almost like the administration measure, is also before these committees. Some of its different drafting formulas may be introduced into the first bill. But, apart from these drafting differences, sponsors of either measure would on the whole be satisfied with the other. Two other bills with a similar objective, one sponsored by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D), of Connecticut and the other by Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana were also introduced, but will probably be only of suggestive interest to the committees.

Both Senate and House committees may be expected to report out the Pittman-McReynolds bill before very long, A small minority of opposition, in which Senator William E. Borah (R) Idaho, and Senator Hiram Johnson (R) California, are reputed to stand, is said to be opposing scrapping the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. But neither of these isolationist leaders, as fas as can be found, have publicly committed themselves in detail against the neutrality drive. Their opposition, for what it is worth, is being made in camera. Nevertheless, its effect cannot be altogether minimized.

Divergent Viewpoints

The divergence is so extreme as to be laughable. On the one hand are the extreme isolationists, including the Hearst papers, and such commentators as Frank H. Simonds, the veteran war correspnodent. Mr. Simonds wrote yesterday in his regular syndicated article that the neutrality campaign is the "third phase in the battle over America's relation to the League of Nations," and his headline writer drew this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mexico to Vote For Oil Sanction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued Mexico's League of Nations delegate, Marte R. Gomez, to vote in favor of petroleum and petroleum by-products sanctions against Italy should this question be put to a final vote, it was announced here by Gen. Eduardo Hay, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Petroleum production is one of this country's most important industries—Mexico presently is the seventh ranking oil-producing nation.

Rome Hopes U. S. Move Will Pigeonhole League Action

Anxiety Lessened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 13—The deletion of the sanctions clause from the American neutrality bill is welcomed in Italy as a sign that the United States has no desire to align with Great Britain and the League on the question of oil sanctions, but is determined to adhere to its traditional policy of strict neutrality in European affairs.

The development was somewhat unexpected here after President Roosevelt's message to Congress. It is generally regarded as a rebuff to the oil sanctionists and is moreover taken as a favorable symptom of a slight improvement in the international outlook.

Optimism Over Prospect

It is now felt in Italian quarters that the prospect for the oil embargo being dropped at least for the time being is considerably increased.

In the first place it is maintained that oil sanctions against Italy could only be effective if the United States actively co-operated with the League in their enforcement. Since American co-operation is not forthcoming but on the contrary the United States has become in recent months the most important supplier of oil to Italy, the oil sanctions, it is declared can do practically no harm to Italy.

In the second place, it is believed that both France and Britain are still anxious to find a peaceful solution to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Their efforts, it is thought, would be frus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Jan. 13

In Ethiopia—'Little Rains' Check Italy

Addis Ababa — The "little rains" are undoubtedly on, the Associated Press reports. For nearly two weeks sheeting torrents have fallen daily, although they were not expected until later in the month. Ethiopia is wild with rejoicing, claiming the rains have won their first real victory, without a single major armed encounter.

The rains are called "little" but the diminutive only applies to their duration, which is from five weeks to two months. Actually their downpour is as torrential as the great summer rains commencing late in May or in June. They will wash out in a few days roads that the Italians have labored over for weeks, bog down fields, fill dry gulleys with pouring freshets and send whole sections of mountainside down into valleys. Already the rains are credited here with pushing the Italians back on Makale.

Celebrations are arranged in all Coptic churches throughout the empire. Ethiopian officials predicted the Italians would have to retire to the original Adowa-Adigrat line on the north and to Ualual on the south. Observers commented that the rains would do more than all else to win over the restless chieftains to Emperor Haile Selassie's policy of guerrilla warfare. The rains are doing their work without the loss of their men.

Saar—Plebiscite Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saarbrucken, Ger. — Exactly one year from the Saar plebiscite, this valley celebrated and also took inventory. The major exodus of liberal, radical and Jewish residents, which was feared by some when the Saar returned to German rule, had failed to materialize. The largely Germanic population finds itself culturally at home, now. Only the economic outlook is admittedly clouded. To be sure, sharp stimulus has come to some heavy industries through rearmament, and government relief jobs have relieved unemployment temporarily. But much of the business world here is still in maladjustment, having been wrenched away from its organized French markets and thrown into competition with certain better equipped, established German industries such as the Ruhr steel.

Oil Sanction—Italy Sees Threat Lessened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome — Italy noted well the American Senate's deletion of a phrase in the Roosevelt neutrality bill, leaving the President with less discretionary embargo power Without the phrase, Italy considers the bill somewhat less friendly to collective action in restraining an aggressor. Italy chooses to believe this deletion makes the oil sanction less likely.

Fascist writers argue that Britain and France would not go ahead with the oil sanction without assurance that America would co-operate. In any case, they pridefully point out Italy's large accumulated oil reserves.

France—Shows Doubt on Peace Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — France does not offer much hope to the reported new settlement negotiations for peace in Ethiopia. French Government fingers are still smarting from the debacle of the Hoare-Laval settlement formula. This is the comment of informed groups on the rumor that King Leopold of Belgium in connection with the Vatican is canvassing Europe's high government circles for a new formula.

Premier Mussolini, the French point out, said the Hoare-Laval proposals were "far short of Italian demands." France and Britain could not now offer nearly as much as that formula. Therefore. . . .

Supreme Court—Orders AAA Taxes Returned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that certain contested amendments to the original AAA did not "cure the infirmities" of the original act which it held unconstitutional last week. In the Rice Millers Case, the court ordered the return of $200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded by the courts.

Of this tax, the court said that although it was imposed after amending the AAA (in the hope of making it more constitutional), "the exaction still lacked the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agriculture production, a matter not within the powers of Congress."

The case did not cover certain important points, and had no immediate bearing on suits brought by processors to recover the $1,200,000,000 in taxes collected under the AAA.

The court ruled on a case under the Bankhead bill, which was decided on technical grounds, and therefore left the question of constitutionality undecided.

Planes—Marines Hop for Cuba

Miami, Fla. (AP) — Thirteen marine observation planes, another unit of the mass flight from Virginia to Puerto Rico, left here tonight for Guantanamo, Cuba, with an intermediate refueling stop at Camaguey, Cuba.

Administration—Moves to Control Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — These events were today recorded on the calendar of the Federal Government:

1. Relief Administrator Hopkins said that no person holding a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Japan to Propose Naval Agreement On Minor Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 13—While Japanese conviction of the failure of the London Naval Conference is apparently unaltered, the Japanese Government would like to have the proceedings ended with friendly handshakes, not with banging doors.

Consequently instructions have been dispatched to the Japanese delegation, after long consultations between the Cabinet, the fighting services and the Foreign Office that, while unyielding regarding the parity contention, they suggest minor points on which Japan might agree with the other powers.

May Maintain Contacts

Among these are restrictions in the use of submarines and the arming of merchantmen, and a joint declaration deprecating a naval race. It is also unofficially intimated that Japan, if obliged to quit the conference, may maintain contact with the other naval powers by delegating an observer for any four or six-power talks which may follow.

Much credit for the more conciliatory aspects of the instructions belongs to the venerable Finance Minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, who strongly urged that the Government take no action calculated to aggravate international relations unnecessarily. This is not the first time that Mr. Takahashi has thrown his weight and influence against extreme chauvinist tendencies.

Russia's Charge "Unfounded"

Amid the excitement over crises of the Naval Conference and the impending dissolution of the diet, the speech of the Russian Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, charging Japan with aggressive intentions, passed with relatively little notice.

The comment in Foreign Office circles is that Premier Molotoff's complaint that Japan failed to conclude a nonaggression pact is unfounded since such a pact would have little value while a well-equipped Soviet Army is stationed along the Manchoukuo and Korean frontiers.

London Naval Delegates Indicate No Disposition To Force Japan's Hand

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Informed Naval Conference observers understood today that Japanese delegates interpret their new instructions from Tokyo as authorizing them to remain at the international parley temporarily, unless other powers force the issue by officially rejecting the Japanese demand for equality.

A Japanese spokesman indicated an Anglo-Japanese conference sometime today was expected to determine the immediate course of the Nipponese delegation.

The conferees will be Admiral Osami Nagano, Matsuzo Nagai, Viscount Monsell, British First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, and possibly Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary.

The Americans and British, it was understood authoritatively, have shown no disposition to force Japan's hand through finally rejecting the parity demands, and are ready to listen to an elaboration of the Japanese thesis.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, was said to be willing to discuss anything in order to obtain hopeful and beneficial results.

Retreating tactically but retaining their fundamental position, the Japanese are expected to temporarily avoid responsibility for a conference collapse by discussing the fleet reduction feature of the British proposal.

Wheeler Quits With Blow At Fin Com Action

'Outside Pressure' Held as He Criticizes Manser Appointment

Boston Today—*also sees*— New problems involve teachers' oath following busy week end—Buckles supplant bows and straps lead over pumps in popularity at shoe show—Police find no clues in kidnap attempt—Rain, not snow, headed for Boston as southwest storm warnings go up.

Wheeler—Resigns From Finance Commission

Alexander Wheeler resigned from the Boston Finance Commission today, but City Hall observers were not surprised. They have been expecting it since Governor Curley made reorganization of the body his first order of business following his inauguration a year ago. Straw that broke the camel's back in this instance was the commission's reappointment of Charles L. Manser as an investigator to examine Boston snow removal contracts.

In a statement sent to Governor Curley today, Mr. Wheeler noted that Manser—once a Mansfield ally—was discharged by unanimous action of the commission last fall because, although he had drawn $75 a week salary as an investigator for some time, he refused to give the commission results of his probe except at a public hearing.

". . . This reappointment," Mr. Wheeler asserted today, "indicates clearly to my mind that it is due to outside pressure and is not due to the considered judgment of the majority of the members of the commission, and I believe it is my duty to resign from a body whose acts are so directed."

Mr. Wheeler was appointed to the Finance Commission in 1934 by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He is a member of the law firm of Hutchins and Wheeler, founded by his grandfather and the grandfather of his present partner in 1842.

He has frequently dissented from other members of the commission in voting on matters, especially in reports which might be considered as attacks on Mayor Mansfield.

* * *

Governor Curley accepted Mr. Wheeler's resignation this afternoon and said he would probably send the nomination of a man to take his place to the Executive Council for confirmation on Wednesday. He would not disclose today whom he is considering.

The Governor denied all knowledge concerning the Manser affair except that he had heard rumors that Manser had sensational evi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

War Boom Caused Depression, Senator Vandenberg Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—America's artificially stimulated war export trade, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, charged in the Senate munitions inquiry today, was responsible for crashing banks, deflated business and wholesale unemployment that followed in the United States in postwar years.

Denouncing war-stimulated business as producing inflation followed by inevitable deflation and collapse, Senator Vandenberg pointed to the events leading up to America's participation in the war as an object lesson as to what to avoid in the future.

Asked by Morgan partners, who listened to Senator Vandenberg with noncommital comments, what he would do in similar circumstances, the Michigan Senator declared emphatically he would work to prevent similar circumstances, or the growth of a huge hothouse war business.

Does Not Blame Morgans

Senator Vandenberg said he did not blame the Morgan firm particularly, but felt the responsibility for the great inflation was general.

The hearing opened with discussions of the operators of the financial machinery by which the huge $500,000,000 British-French loan was floated in the United States in October, 1915. Committee investigators put into the record letters sent out by Harris Forbes & Co., who were one of the 61 syndicate houses carrying the loan, to their out-of-town offices, declaring that things were "boiling" in the loan drive, that the campaign must be "quick and snappy" and that "enthusiasm was at a high pitch."

Took Opposite Tone

Contrary to this glowing account, a cable from the Morgan New York firm to its London house on Oct. 18, gave a very different picture. The syndicate agreement was dragging, the cable said, some $162,000,000 of the loan had not been signed up by syndicate groups. "In doing so," the cable read, "we undertook a very large technical risk."

"Response to public subscription," the cable added, "is as yet very slow and frankly we do not look to see syndicate materially relieved under 90 days."

Turning directly to J. P. Morgan, Senator Vandenberg asked if he did not think encouragement of war trade was essentially a mistake since such trade inevitably disappeared when the war ended.

Penny Wise Pound Foolish

"We were penny wise and pound foolish if we enormously expanded our business on a war basis which was certain to end. Wasn't it an in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

First in Island Count

Wide World

Miguel M. Gomez
Wins Half of Cuban Precincts

Gomez Holds Lead In Cuban Voting For President

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (AP)—Miguel Mariano Gomez strengthened today his lead over Gen. Mario G. Menocal for election as constitutional President of Cuba.

The Interior Department, approaching the halfway mark in its progress through the votes cast in last Friday's national election, announced that Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, led Menocal, a former President, by 51,835.

The official tabulation for 2224 of the Island's 5117 precincts gave Gomez, coalition candidate of the Liberals, Nationalists and Marianistas, 248,240 to 196,405 for Menocal, candidate of the Menocalistas.

Whichever way the Cuban presidential election falls—whether toward the leading candidate, Miguel Mariano Gomez, or toward his only remaining rival, Gen. Mario G. Menocal—there is little likelihood seen by informed observers for ending political unrest that has torn the island for more than two years.

Dr. Gomez is inclined to favor liberal changes, but does not go far enough to satisfy radicals who have sought a basic economic revolution.

General Menocal represents the conservative elements. Even if he does not win the presidential berth, his party is expected to hold a large number of seats in the House of Representatives.

A Gomez Government would, therefore, find itself in a field of crossfire, while behind the political regime, the army would command the balance of power.

Resort to elections in an effort to solve Cuba's disorder came after hectic ups and downs since former President Machado resigned under pressure on Aug. 12, 1933, and fled the island in an airplane.

In the reaction against oppressive measures which had reduced large sections of the population to abject poverty, Socialist agitators sought to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Ford Air Flivver on the 'Ways'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company is experimenting with a new two-seater "flivver" plane powered by a Ford V-8 engine. Officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce revealed today that a license for experimental flights had been issued about a month ago.

Whether the "flivver" ship has passed the planning and construction stage and actually tried its wings, the bureau spokesmen were not informed.

The Air Commerce Bureau has regarded the use of ordinary automobile engines as a possible key to development of a family-type plane within reach of limited incomes.

Several months ago satisfactory experiments with an ordinary six-cylinder automobile power plant were reported to the bureau by an aeronautics school.

At that time the prime advantage of the automobile engine was termed its economy in original cost, upkeep and operation. The most important disadvantage was said to be the heavy weight per horsepower generated.

"Some sacrifice in performance will have to be made but it is felt that price is a decided factor in increasing the number of privately owned aircraft," the report asserted. "A low-priced airplane requires a low-priced engine."

Ford Plane Activities Renewed After 10 Years

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company's new experimental plane, which was approved recently by a federal inspector here, marks a renewal of the company's activity in the "flivver" plane field after a lapse of nearly 10 years.

Ford produced a single-seat airplane, powered with a 36-horsepower French-built engine in June, 1926. Subsequently a Ford-built two-cylinder air-cooled engine was installed in the ship, but the experiments were abandoned as "premature" late that year.

The new plane is a two-place cabin monoplane with dual controls. The cruising range is estimated at more than 500 miles. Power is supplied by a Ford V-8 engine stepped up to deliver 115 horsepower at 4000 R. P. M.

Results of tests of the Ford "flivver" ship's actual performance have not been announced.

Several other automobile companies are working with aircraft builders in an effort to adapt auto engines to use in light planes.

Processing Taxes Ordered Returned By Supreme Court

Taxpayers to Get $200,000,000 by Decision—Court Refuses to Pass at This Time on Cotton Control Act—Nothing on TVA Yet

Southern Leaders Are Jubilant Over Surprise Development on Bankhead Law

Nine Justices Are Unanimous on Tax Repayment and Ignore Whether Processor Had Passed It On to Consumer—Unaffects $1,200,000,000 Suits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Supreme Court unanimously ruled today that $200,000,000 of processing taxes collected under the amended AAA statute must be returned to processors from whom they were collected, since the AAA amendments, like the original act, are unconstitutional. Today's decision was made in the Louisiana rice millers' case.

On the question of whether the $1,000,000,000 of processing taxes already paid to farmers under the AAA benefit system could be retrieved by processors, no ruling was given by the court.

Delays Cotton Act Ruling

At the same time, the court gave the Federal Government a temporary respite after dealing it so many buffets, by holding back its decision on the Bankhead Compulsory Cotton Tax Act. It declared that a writ of certiorari in a suit brought by Lee Moor vs. Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, which was intended to halt the law, was "improvidently granted" and was hence dismissed; but it took this action wholly on technical grounds, that left the matter of constitutionality undecided.

The Supreme Court also left to another day the tensely awaited decision on the Tennessee Valley Authority case, under which the validity of the social and economic experiment in the Tennessee Valley will be determined.

Tax Ruling Expected

The court's decision in the AAA case was taken for granted, and occasioned only a little of the comment which the original decision of last Monday created. The case was the Rickert Rice Mills, Inc. suit, which was one of eight companion cases brought before the court.

Cotton Act Still in Doubt

It had generally been assumed that the sweeping AAA decision last Monday provided the basis for throwing out a number of other New Deal laws. Included in this number of doomed enactments were the amended AAA law and the Bankhead cotton law. The fate of the former was definitely sealed today, But Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama went away from the crowded courtroom still ignorant of the final fate of his measure.

As a result of the action only one New Deal case, the TVA suit, is now on the docket awaiting decision.

No Biting Minority

There was no biting minority opinion today from Mr. Associate Justice Stone, as there was last week on the AAA case; the minority of the court apparently taking the position that there could be no difference from the legal view that if the parent case were invalid, the secondary case was similarly invalid.

The AAA suit dealt with the amended version of the processing tax law which Congress passed to bolster up the original statute immediately after the NRA decision.

The AAA law was amended by a subsection permitting suits for processing tax refunds, but placing on the taxpayer as a condition for recovery the burden of proving that he had not passed the tax on to customers, or back to producers. Another section prohibited the use of declaratory judgments in connection with processing and other taxes under the act.

No Remedy in Amended Act

In his decision Mr. Justice Roberts merely remarked that the changes made in the amended act of Aug. 24, 1935 "do not cure the infirmities of the original act which were the basis of decision in United States vs. Butler" (the Hosac Mills case, last week) "the exaction still lacks the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agricultural production, a matter not within the powers of Congress."

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester Davis, AAA administrator, had no comment to make upon the court's decision. Although a wire kept the Agriculture Department informed as to the de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Leaders Lining Up on New Crop Control Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Opinion for and against the continuance of governmental crop control—this time through the substitute AAA plan of control through the reward of farmers who practice soil conservation—is again being mobilized here in what will be one of the major legislative struggles of the session.

The Administration's substitute AAA program is drafted into a bill and would be ready for introduction into Congress were it not desired to line up further farm organizations in its support. The National Council of Farm Organizations meets here on Jan. 16, and like the group of farm leaders which gathered last week, is expected to endorse the measure.

In Opposition

On the other side of the fence are individual conservative leaders in Congress, and all those who originally opposed AAA. Joining them is Senator Ellison D. Smith (D), South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, whose objections to compulsory crop control have long been known. Discussing the proposed substitute AAA, he said: "I'm opposed to having everything in America run from Washington. I'm sick and tired of it. I'm a real honest to goodness farmer and I know as much about cotton as these experts.

"I think if they would leave control to the states, they could manage that part of the program. Cotton is different from wheat and wheat from hogs. Let the cotton region solve its problem and the wheat region solve its own problem. My reaction is to let Congress furnish the means and let the states do the rest."

Senator Smith proposed a two-fold task for Congress: (1) to open up the markets of the world, and (2) to establish a permanent system of farm banks.

Feel New Deal on Run

That is the conservative view, now joined by those who feel the New Deal is on the run, and may be safely opposed. Many middle-ground Congressmen, sniffing the political winds, are coming round to the anti-control side.

Others, fearing a revolt of consumers against continued crop control with resultant high prices, see political popularity in opposition. Therefore the Administration's task in putting through its new crop control measure is not expected to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Cotton Rallies In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Cotton rallied today following the Supreme Court dismissal of the Bankhead act appeal.

Down around $1 a bale before the decision, the improvement lifted prices to a range of 35 cents a bale higher to 10 cents lower after the court's pronouncement.

Stocks felt the court's decision not to rule today on the TVA by canceling early gains of small amounts to around $1 a share, and ruled steady to lower a little after the decision. The stock list as a whole was quiet and irregular.

Bonus Bargaining Viewed as Step To Presidential Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt is playing a difficult role in the bonus controversy, which finally reached the Senate in full force today. Mr. Roosevelt has opposed and successfully vetoed the cash payment of the bonus up to now. Now he knows that the forces favoring cash payment are stronger than his influence—stronger even than his ability to get a one-third vote in the Senate, which would uphold a potential veto. It is with the undercover maneuvers to make his influence carry as far as it can in molding the pending bonus bill that present Washington political bargaining is concerned.

Compromise Bill

A compromise bonus bill, providing payment through non-negotiable "baby bonds," issued in $50 denominations in the face value of certificates, less loans which have been made on them, was introduced by Senator Harrison (D) of Mississippi in the Senate today, with the declaration that the proposal had the indorsement of Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader.

Forecasting that the proposal would be passed and become law, Mr. Harrison indicated that it would be substituted for the House bill which provides cash payment for the certificates, without specifying the financial method.

"In my opinion this bill will be enacted into law," Harrison said emphatically. He declined to discuss a presidential veto, except to forecast eventual passage.

Provisions of Bill

The proposal would cancel interest charges from veterans on loans made by the Government on bonus certicates, after the date of Sept. 30, 1931. Up to that time, interest payments on loans to veterans would not be canceled.

"I believe that no additional taxes will be necessary to make the payment in this way," Harrison said.

The proposed bonds could be kept by the holder till 1945, or cashed at any post office. The bonds would carry 3 per cent interest and would run 10 years.

House Is Pro-Bonus

The House of Representatives is, and always has been, the heart of the pro-bonus movement. It is particularly susceptible to "pressure groups" like the veterans. Its whole membership comes up for re-election this fall. The motto of every politician is to vote for all appropriations and against all tax measures. Following this ancient political precept, the House has just passed by overwhelming majority a bonus measure that would make a vast new federal expenditure, but has not even indicated how it proposes to raise the money.

The Senate is influenced by the same considerations that affect the House, but to a lesser degree. It has been this slight difference in degree which has enabled the President to get his bonus veto sustained in the Senate in the past. A two-thirds vote will carry a law into effect over his veto.

Senate Less Susceptible

The Senate membership has only one third of its members up for election in November, therefore the body as a whole is less susceptible to immediate political influence. The Senate also is more conservative in money matters than the House. Further, the Senate Democrats are more close to the pressure of the White House. Accordingly, the leaders are accepting the responsibility of finding where the money must come from for the bonus bill, whose passage is inevitable.

In this situation the President has two weapons in reserve—he can demand of Congress, as a condition for agreeing to a bonus measure, that big new taxes be imposed, which is about the last thing the Congressmen want; and, he can make an issue of the bonus which a good many Democratic Congressmen shudder at, even though they would defy him if he vetoed the measure.

Presidential Weapons

The President's problem is to make these two relatively weak weapons go so far as he can in moderating and modifying the bonus bill. The general belief is that the President will veto the bonus bill ultimately. But if he announced emphatically now his irrevocable decision to veto the bill in any case, his bargaining power would immediately cease. It is in the hope that he can be persuaded not to veto it, that his slight control over the legislative ship lies. A pretty good guess of the outcome, as Washington sees it, is that Mr. Roosevelt will extort the last concession he can out of the "bonuseers," and then veto the bill anyway. And after that, the prevailing feeling is that the law will be passed over his head—certainly in the House, most likely in the Senate.

Goggleless Pilot Puzzles Japanese

Tientsin, China

AN AMERICAN pilot of the China National Aviation Corporation, Hewitt F. Mitchell, formerly of the U. S. Army Air Service, circled the Tientsin field several times before descending.

As soon as he landed, the Japanese pilot of a Japanese fighting plane on the field ran up and attempted to enter Pilot Mitchell's plane to search it for cameras, insisting that someone must have been photographing his fighter from the air. Pilot Mitchell declined to allow him to get in, whereupon the Japanese said he must talk to the pilot. When Pilot Mitchell said he was the pilot, the Japanese declared:

"Impossible! You have no helmet or goggles!"

Other Japanese finally convinced the officer that pilots of modern glassed-in cabin airplanes do not get themselves up in movie-hero style, and the officer reluctantly walked away.

Singing Insects Rasp Notes

Katydids "sing" by rubbing a file on the underside of the left forewing over a ridge on the upper side of the right.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Processing Taxes Ordered Repaid By Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

cisions, only mild interest was expressed

As to the Bankhead Law, the Court's dismissal of the Lee Moor case serves to postpone the judicial decision until it acts on the suit of the State of Georgia to have the statute ruled invalid. The Georgia suit has been accepted by the Court and a ruling may be expected some time after Jan. 20 when the Government is to file an answer. The case was brought at the direction of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, sharp critic of the New Deal.

The Bankhead Act differs from the other processing taxes in that its imposition is compulsory and not voluntary. It covered only producers of cotton. When Mr. Justice Roberts declared AAA unconstitutional last week he referred to the Bankhead Act as an example of the extremes to which unbridled production control could go.

Has Effect on Crop

The court ruled that Lee Moor, Texas cotton producer, had failed to show that his financial necessities were such as to require judicial intervention by injunction under equity law, to halt operation of the Bankhead Act.

Accordingly it referred him back to his remedies under normal legal procedure. The court acted unanimously. The opinion was read by the Chief Justice.

The court's delay in acting on the Bankhead case may have practical importance, as cotton growers are approaching the planting season. If planting is held up by the law, its effect in meeting the present crop year may be far-reaching, even if it is later declared invalid.

Based on Eight Cases

The text of the unanimous Supreme Court ruling in the rice case was based on one of eight companion cases. They were consolidated for hearing by the district court. It will be sufficient briefly to state the facts in No. 577:

The petitioner, a processor of rice, filed its bill in the District Court for eastern Louisiana, to restrain the respondent from assessing or collecting taxes levied for the month of September, 1935, and subsequent months, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, as amended by the act of Aug. 24, 1935. The bill charges the exaction is unconstitutional and alleges the respondent threatens collection by distraint, which will cause irreparable injury, as the petitioner has no adequate remedy at law to recover what may be collected.

Injunction Was Sought

A preliminary injunction was sought. The respondent filed a motion to dismiss, citing Revised Statutes 3224 and Section 21 (A) of the Amended Agricultural Adjustment Act as prohibiting restraint of collection, and also asserting that the petitioner had a plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law.

The court refused an interlocutory injunction and entered a decree dismissing the bill. Appeal was perfected to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Application to the Circuit Court of Appeals for such an injunction was denied upon the view that the petitioner had an adequate remedy at law and the statute deprived the court of jurisdiction to restrain collection.

Funds Held in Escrow

In praying a writ of certiorari the petitioner asserted that by reason of the provisions of Section 21 (D) it would be impossible to recover taxes collected, even though the act were unconstitutional, since the section forbids recovery except upon a showing of facts not susceptible of proof.

This court granted the writ and restrained collection of the tax upon condition that the petitioner should pay the amount of the accruing taxes to a depository, to the joint credit of petitioner and respondent, such funds to be withdrawn only upon the further order of the court.

Advanced for Hearing

The case was advanced for hearing and has been fully argued on the questions of the constitutionality of the exaction and the inadequacy of the remedy for recovery of taxes paid.

The changes made by the Amendatory Act of Aug. 24, 1935, do not cure the infirmities of the original act which were the basis of decision in United States vs. Butler (Jan. 6, 1936).

The exaction still lacks the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agricultural production, a matter not within the powers of Congress.

We have no occasion to discuss or decide whether Section 21 (D) affords an adequate remedy at law.

Has Not Yet Paid

As yet the petitioner has not paid the taxes to the respondent, and, in view of the decision in the Butler case, hereafter cannot be required so to do. If the respondent should now attempt to collect the tax by distraint he would be a trespasser.

The decree of the District Court will be vacated, an appropriate order entered directing the repayment to the petitioner of the funds impounded pendente lite, and the case remanded to the District Court for the entry of a decree enjoining collection of the assailed exaction.

A similar disposition will be made of the companion cases.

Indian Movie Sets Record

An Indian-made picture recently smashed all local records by running for 12 weeks in a Calcutta theater with no sign of diminished interest.

His Work Wins Acclaim

Wide World

Dr. Warren K. Lewis **Prof. Marston T. Bogert**

Dr. Lewis of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Is Shown Receiving the Perkins Medal From Professor Bogert of Columbia University

War Boom Declared Cause of Depression

(Continued from Page 1)

vitation to industrial inflation, that was inevitably to be followed by deflation?"

No direct answer came from the Morgan partners, and he continued:

"I don't blame you—you were no more guilty than we all were; but what I'm asking now, wasn't it all bad business?"

Messrs. Morgan and Lamont replied that all booms were inflationary, and that American firms wanted to sell their goods.

"You don't feel it had any unfortunate repercussions subsequently?" repeated Senator Vandenberg.

Repercussions Caused Later

"No—the repercussions came from events afterward," said Mr. Lamont.

Senator Vandenberg quoted a speech of Mr. Morgan on Oct. 8, 1915, and cited his declaration that default on war debts would be a "disgrace." Such a statement, by inference, condemned the subsequent repudiation of war debts by the Allies.

"It's exactly what I thought at the time, and still do," said Mr. Morgan heavily, but firmly as he was forced to comment on the matter.

His statement in 1915, which is a commentary on events in 1936, was:

"It is absolutely imperative for a country (England) to make good the external bonds, no matter what arrangements it has to make as to internal affairs, because it may want to come again, and without incurring the worst form of bankruptcy and disgrace, it cannot abandon its external debts; not that there is any thought of doing so or of coming again."

Tragedy in Inflation

"A great portion of our postwar tragedy in America," continued Senator Vandenberg, "was due to our prewar inflation."

He added:

"An artificially stimulated war export trade for America—I can't help but believe, instead of being profitable is one of the worst liabilities we could have."

"What would you have us do?" retorted Mr. Lamont, "would you have us tell the farmers, the manufacturers, the industrialists that they couldn't sell abroad? What would you do in similar circumstances?

Living on Capital

"I'd try to arrange it so that the circumstances wouldn't arise again," said Senator Vandenberg emphatically. "I'd try to change the rules."

"You see," interrupted Mr. Morgan, "in a war we all live on our capital. Then we have to try to get back to live on our earnings—"

"—The same kind of luxury that we have today," snapped Senator Vandenberg, "we are living on our capital!"

"Exactly!" grinned Mr. Morgan.

Loan Went Slowly

"And then we have to go back and live on our earnings, and it's not very comfortable. Yes, I know, as I have had to do it myself!"

A cable from Mr. Lamont in New York to the Morgan firm in London, dated Nov. 3, again told the difficulties which the $500,000,000 loan fell into in America.

"British and French commissioners here," he cabled, "express bitter disappointment over slow sales of loan." He added "we have limited public to appeal to until educational work throughout the country has had opportunity to take effect, which will be a matter not of weeks but of months."

Mr. Lamont explained today in commenting on this cable that it was like any "merchandising problem." The American public was not then used to buying bonds, and was not "educated" until the First Liberty Loan.

The Franco-British loan of 1915 surpassed anything in the past in magnitude, he said, and marked America's transitional stage in development from a debtor to a creditor nation.

"It was the first large step in opening the capital market of this country," said George Whitney, commenting on the matter.

Mr. Morgan interjected, a minute later, that the difficulties that had grown out of the prevalence of security purchases by the American public subsequently, was due to their indiscriminate character.

Public Not Choosey

"The public is not 'choosey' about their securities," said Mr. Morgan, laughing, "they make a great mistake."

Correspondence of the Morgan firm showed that an American munitions company "seriously delayed completion of orders from the United States Government in 1916 in order to give preference to British orders was read into the record.

"I don't see why we should be held to blame for that," remarked Mr. Morgan.

"We're not trying to hold you to blame for anything," said Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator. "We are merely attempting to show how this thing worked."

Neglected U. S. Job

Correspondence from A. C. Dinkey, president of the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia in 1916 showed that at one time the firm planned to put unskilled labor to work on British orders because the American Government wanted shells.

Four days after that program had been announced, however, the company changed its mind and wrote to the Morgan firm that it had "given up the idea of turning over the old shop to the United States Government shells and that they will put their whole capacity on the British order, except to the extent of four lathes which will be used for the United States."

Earlier, it was shown that British officials were concerned over efforts that American companies might delay their orders because the United States Government needed materials in March, 1916, to cope with disturbances in Mexico.

Two Neutrality Bills Tend to Cloud Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

summary from the article: "neutrality act is seen as open door to League." Very similar sentiments were today on the editorial page of the Washington Herald, a Hearst paper.

Yet yesterday Clarence K. Streit, the Geneva correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who is a powerful proponent of the League viewpoint, writes that the neutrality legislation "causes more misgivings here than even the aberrations of France recently, and arouses none of the hope that the recent trend in British public opinion has."

In other words, to American isolationists, the neutrality bill is an open door to the League; to Geneva, the bill is a final betrayal of League efforts and the collective system. Two more self-contradictory interpretations could hardly be found.

Foreign Misconceptions

Moreover, all sorts of foreign misconceptions seem to have arisen over the almost entirely meaningless deletion from the neutrality bill effected last Friday in the Senate committee. Upon the urging of isolationist senators, Secretary of State Hull agreed to remove the phrase in Section 4 (A) which empowered the President to restrict the export of war materials when failure to impose such restrictions "would contribute to a prolongation or expansion of the war."

What foreign commentators failed to realize, apparently, was that the committee left in the bill the rest of the sentence, which provides that "whenever during any war in which the United State is neutral, the President shall find that the placing of restrictions on the shipment from the United States to belligerent countries of certain articles or materials used in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, or in the conduct of war, will serve to promote the security and preserve the neutrality of the United States, or to protect the lives and commerce of nationals of the United States, and shall so proclaim, it shall thereafter be unlawful to export . . . such articles or materials from any place in the United States to any belligerent country named in the proclamation, or to any neutral country for transshipment. . . ."

M. I. T. Professor Honored For Research in Chemistry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Prof. Warren K. Lewis, director of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last night received the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry, one of the highest honors of the chemical profession.

In presenting the medal, Prof. Marston Bogert of Columbia announced the award was made "in recognition of his activities as the father of modern chemical engineering and his training of and inspiration to many of the present and potential leaders of the profession."

High Pressure Work

Delivering a short paper on the career of the medalist, Dr. George A. Burrell of the Burrell-Mase Engineering Company told of pioneer work done by Professor Lewis in the use of high pressures in the chemical industry, which resulted in the synthesis of ammonia, the obtaining of specialized alcohols and phenol, and the hydrogenation of coal and oil to obtain more specialized products.

In a talk with a Christian Science Monitor representative nine years ago, Professor Lewis spoke with some concern regarding the need for conserving America's fuel supply. He suggested that better efficiency could be obtained by the addition of tetraethyl lead and predicted that before many months passed motorcars would demand that such additions be made to all ordinary gasoline used for motor fuel. That his prediction came to pass can be seen by the "tetraethyl lead" signs which adorn nearly every gasoline pump. The old type of gasoline without the "anti-knock" element is hard to obtain.

Although tetraethyl lead was discovered in 1852 it was not developed for use in gasoline until 1919. Professor Lewis estimates motorists in the United States now save $500,000,000 annually through its use.

His latest work has been done in seeking to discover unknown properties of many kinds of solids, liquids and gases under high pressure conditions. Dr. Lewis graduated from Technology in 1905 and took his doctor's degree in philosophy at Breslau University, Germany, in 1908. He returned to Tech as an instructor in 1910 and became a full professor in 1914. During the war he served as a civilian expert in the Chemical Warfare Service. In 1925 he was elected an honorary member of the British Institution of Chemical Engineers.

Mining Strike Ends

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—More than 1000 miners were ready to return to work today at the Argonaut gold mine in Jackson after a 15-months strike. Members of the Jackson Miners Union No. 48 voted to work last night. Although the union was not recognized by the mine owners, J. L. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, said the men obtained improved working conditions and an increase of 50 cents a day in wages.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

federal work relief job shall be compelled to take a job with private industry that pays less than a standard wage. His ruling was aimed at chiseling employers who take advantage of deliberately low government rates of pay to undercut decent industrial wage scales.

2. A new Administration bonus bill providing for the issue of baby $50 bonds, immediately redeemable, to be exchanged for the outstanding bonus certificates, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Harrison. The new bill is interpreted as an Administration maneuver to control the bonus bill as far as possible, in view of almost inevitable passage. No additional taxes at present would be needed.

3. Both pro and anti-Administration lines were being sharply drawn for a fight over the new substitute AAA. The issues are compulsory crop control, whatever the means used to achieve it, versus regional or state plans or liberty to produce at will with federal aid programs.

4. Senator Vandenberg told the Munitions Inquiry that war-expanded trade was the explosive force that was responsible for the two subsequent booms and depressions.

5. Jesse Jones of the RFC informed the nation's bankers that they faced government interference, unless they made credit available for the small businessman on the cheap and easy terms that big business receives it.

Philippines—Constabulary Transferred to Army

Manila, P. I. (AP) — The Philippine army is become a reality. Under the stringent new National Defense Act, President Quezon issued a proclamation transferring the Philippine constabulary to the army. He ordered all male citizens in the islands who became 20 years of age during the current year to register by April 7 for military training. Those to be trained will be selected by lot.

Col. José de Los Reyes, chief of the customs secret service, was named acting chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Basilio Valdes, head of the constabulary, became assistant chief of staff.

Fleets—No Reduction at Gibraltar

London — The "spring cruise" of British home fleet units is understood to be heading south, in the direction of Gibraltar, the Associated Press reports. Certain units have already left Portsmouth and the warships recalled from Gibraltar put off for home simultaneously.

Thus the recall of Gibraltar units will not reduce the effective British naval strength in the area of tension on Jan. 20, when the League takes up the oil sanction issue. The home fleet will more than compensate.

Splendor—Berlin Opera Ball Recalls Gay Past

Berlin (AP) — Germany's capital witnessed the most imposing and brilliant social event since the heyday of the Kaisers this week end. It was the traditional opera ball of imperial days, revived by General Göring as Prime Minister of Prussia in the State Opera on the Unter den Linden, in the presence of former royalty, Cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps and functionaries of the National-Socialist Party and the Third Reich.

Into a frame of artistic splendor were projected two tiers of boxes for men and women typifying the imperial past, the Nazi present and the militarized future of Germany. General Göring himself, in the uniform of a general of aviators, occupied the chief box with his wife, with Prince Philip of Hesse and his wife, the Italian Princess Mafalda.

Opposite them, in the brilliant prewar uniform of the Black Hussars, was former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who shared a box with the former Crown Princess Cecilie, Prince Eitel Friedrich and Prince Oscar.

Some distance from this group sat their brother, Prince August Wilhelm, in the brown uniform of a storm trooper.

Reich—Berlin Uses Saar as Moral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin — A moral is pointed by the press here from the Saar plebiscite, as viewed by hind-sight from a year later. It should have opened an era of good relations with France by removing the last cause of dispute, it is said. But instead, France built up one-sided military alliances with Russia and other European allies at first, and later with Britain, which are directed against Germany. This network of exclusive, discriminating alliances Germany believes to be contrary to the ideas of the collective peace system, which call for universal pacts in which Germany might join.

Reich Church—Kerrl Proposals Rejected

Berlin (AP) — The church pacification efforts of Dr. Hans Kerrl, Germany's director of church affairs, were repudiated in a letter read from Protestant Confessional pulpits in Prussia.

The Prussian opposition council, in the document, "rejects Dr. Kerrl's church government and committees, conducts church management as heretofore, and reminds provincial and parish councils of their duty to God." It was learned that the oppositional groups are preparing for their fourth major convention about Jan. 18, when, it is expected, they will further act upon this point of view.

Soviets—Court Sentences Ukrainian Terrorists

Warsaw (AP) — Three verdicts of execution were returned, but later commuted to life imprisonment, in the trial of 12 Ukranian terrorists, charged with helping to organize the assassination of Minister of Interior Bronizlaw Pieracki in June, 1934. The terrorists were also charged with aiding the assassin to escape, presumably to Canada. The death sentences were commuted, as falling under a recent amnesty law.

Two other terrorists also were given life sentences, and two girls received terms of eight and 15 years. The other defendants were condemned to prison for terms varying from seven to 15 years.

Leaders Lining Up On Crop Control

(Continued from Page 1)

have an easy time of it. The political battle would be long and arduous, and perhaps impossible, were it not for the mobilizing farm lobbies.

The leaders, totaling over 100, who met here last week are solidly behind the plan, and in all probability the vast majority of national farm organizations which meet here this week will also support its main lines. This makes a powerful combination to act upon Congress.

Measures Necessary

Moreover, there is general agreement that some measures of farm relief are necessary, despite the talk that is lavished on various forms of export subsidies, the argument is gaining ground that world conditions render relief through export-dumping impossible, while stimulus of production for export surpluses on a cost-doesn't-matter basis is not supportable.

Further, the case put up in their final recommendations by the conference of farm leaders makes a strong impression. In their final report, issued Saturday night, the farm representatives pointed out that business, industry and labor could control production by rules of their own making, while farmers were dependent upon incalculable factors of weather. "Without legislative aid," they said, "farmers cannot control the factors that govern the volume of any crop they produce.

"We therefore appeal to American business men and others to recognize these fundamental differences and to join us in a general and permanent program designed to establish genuine equality for agriculture."

Retail Sales Go Up With Dollar in 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has reported that the dollar value of department store sales in 1935 was 5 per cent higher than during 1934.

Coincidently, the board reported December's sales were 6 per cent higher than for the same month the previous year.

John F. Hylan

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—John F. Hylan, who passed on yesterday, was twice elected Mayor of New York. He was the traditional farmer boy who came to the city and made good. He was a native of Greene County, New York, coming downstate at the age of 19 with $3.50 in his pocket. He passed the state bar examination and obtained his first political appointment as a city magistrate. He created his next post by introducing by proxy in the Legislature a bill to add two county judges to the Kings County bench. In 1917 Mr. Hylan set up an efficient publicity bureau which, coupled with the defeat of the independent Democrat, John P. Mitchell, then Mayor, in the primaries, got him the mayoralty. His plurality was 158,466.

The election of a Republican Governor, Nathan L. Miller, in 1920 supplied Mr. Hylan with ammunition for his re-election. His plurality was more than 418,000 in 1921,

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Education Holds Record in Survey Of Year's Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Current philanthropic gifts—sharply reduced with the economic depression in 1929—continued in 1935 the upward trend established the preceding year, an analysis by the John Price Jones Corporation, fund raising consultants, disclosed today.

A compilation of gifts, publicly reported, in six large cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Baltimore—revealed contributions to philanthropic causes of $55,402,295 in 1935 as compared with $54,022,596 in 1934.

The totals, which do not include unannounced private benefactions, are regarded as an indication of the trend of the nation's giving habits.

Bequests Decline

A decline in bequests for philanthropic purposes shown last year continued. Total bequests in the six cities decreased from $58,579,670 in 1934 to $35,221,801 in 1935. As a result, the net amount of both gifts and bequests in these cities fell to $90,624,096, a decrease of $21,978,170.

The statement indicated that it is difficult to find a definite basis for the decline in bequests. However, it was pointed out that among the causes might be the shrinkage in market value of securities, where percentages of estates have been bequeathed; the downward revision of bequests were decreases in the ultimate value of estates are anticipated; and a falling off of the number of wealthy persons who passed on during the year.

Education was established as the leader for the year in appeal for givers in the eight broad classifications of philanthropy. Gifts for education rose from $13,325,301 in 1934 to $18,848,011. Organized relief, which led in the six cities in 1934 with $27,544,857, dropped to $17,147,742.

In the bequest classification, education also led with a total of $10,920,363. However, this was a drop of almost $10,000,000. Bequests for organized relief were $9,978,134, a slight decrease.

Fine Arts Favored

One of the largest decreases in the bequest total was in the religious purposes class. The total was $2,479,845, compared with $12,901,266 in 1934; but in the gifts class the total increased from $662,243 to $4,911,899. The compilation does not take into account annual pledges or regular offerings.

Gifts for fine arts were substantially increased. The total jumped from $2,499,984 in 1934 to $7,043,094. Bequests for arts in the six cities totaled $933,487, a decrease of approximately $600,000.

The decline in the total of bequests is largely due to the New York City decrease for the year. The total there was $19,992,201 in 1935, compared with $43,706,077 the preceding year. In Chicago, bequest totals fell from $4,108,929 in 1934 to $175,000 last year.

The Champion!

Wide World

Best Cat in the Show

Grand Champion Koe-Ishto of Englewood Owned by Mrs. Bertha Costello of Springfield, Mass., Carried Off Top Honors at the Atlantic Cat Club's Annual Show in New York.

Washington Insights

Democrats Eat Themselves Out of Debt But G. O. P. Has Least Financial Worry—Supreme Court Elicits 'Fan' Mail—Farm Night School Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Democrats have dined themselves out of the "red." At the beginning of the month the party had a deficit of $401,315—$35,000 of it owing to John J. Raskob, one of the party's severest critics through the medium of the American Liberty League.

And now, 10 days later, they are beaming at party headquarters. Here are their assets: Almost $400,000 cleared at the Jackson Day dinners all over the country on Jan. 8. The round sum of $200,000 donated by Philadelphia in return for bringing the Democratic convention there. An additional $50,000 or more from "concessions" such as sale of balcony tickets, programs, et cetera, which hitherto have gone to the host city.

Money Is Rolling In

Meantime, the Republicans announced $125,000 in the clear. And of course the G. O. P. has before it the rosy prospect of plenty of contributions from wealthy individuals and corporations, which the New Deal signally lacks.

The Democratic funds were raised by James A. Farley, national chairman. The $400,000 at Jackson Day dinners came because big prices for the meals were asked, and Government employees "persuaded" to attend by diligent salesmanship. The $200,000 from Philadelphia resulted from "poker bidding" between three cities. At any rate, nobody charges that the Administration is being bribed by the "malefactors of great wealth."

'Fans' Write Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has always discouraged its "fans" from writing in either commendation or rebuke. But in days when dozens of "pressure politics" organizations have taught people to "telegraph your Congressman" and radio orators persistently urge their hearers to "write in" the high tribunal could scarcely escape.

Thus it is that Mr. Justice Roberts, who read the majority opinion invalidating the AAA, is reported to have received about 100 letters—large for the court—about half favorable and half unfavorable. Mr. Justice Stone, spokesman for the dissenting minority, is announced to have got some 150 letters, about nine in praise to one in criticism.

The Department of Agriculture's night school had scheduled a course to begin this week on the subject "department objectives." Enrollees have been informed that the opening class has been postponed six weeks because the Supreme Court's devastating decision has left the department officials a little in doubt as to just what "department objectives" are.

Student to Teach in China

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 13 (AP)—E. John Hamlin, an Oberlin College senior from Albion, N. Y., has been selected as the college's 1936 representative at the Oberlin-Shansi School in Taiku Province of North China, it was announced here. Next summer he will leave for a period of two to three years of teaching English in the school operated by Oberlin College.

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Ford Motor Plans Big Exhibit For Texas Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13—A pageant of transportation depicting the progress in the Southwest modes of travel from the Indian sledge or travois through the stagecoach period up to the latest thing on wheels will be one of the Ford Motor Company's contributions to the Texas Centennial Central Exposition, it was announced today.

Vehicles to be used in this exhibit, which is to be held in Dallas from June 6 to Nov. 29 to commemorate the State's progress since it separated from Mexico 100 years ago, will come from the famous Edison Institute Museum at Dearborn, where every type of conveyance has been collected and preserved.

Other Features of Show

Other features of the Ford Motor Company exhibit will be displays showing the use of raw materials of the Southwest in the manufacture of Ford, Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr cars. Among southwestern products so used are cotton, mohair, wool, corn, cattle, soy beans, resin and rice.

The structure housing these exhibits will be of steel, concrete and sheet rock. It will have a total floor space of approximately 55,000 feet.

The Ford Exposition Building will face the Court of Honor and will be directly opposite the Federal Building. The other side of the building opens onto a lagoon around which the city of Dallas is placing the Fine Arts Building, the Museum of Natural History and an amphitheater.

Ford Trade School

Another important exhibit to be housed in this building will be the showing of the progress of raw materials from the soil of the Southwest to the finished parts of Ford cars. There also will be an exhibit from the Henry Ford Trade School.

In commenting upon the proposed Dallas exhibit, Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, said, "Texas has a great present-day interest for the public and has as much of historical color and glamour as any state in the Union. The story of the development of the Southwest is fast-moving and full of romance. The industrial history of the State is amazing." Mr. Ford further pointed out that the fact that fully 80 per cent of the mohair of the world come from Texas; that 40 per cent of the world's cotton is raised within its boundaries; that Texas is the largest producer of petroleum, are enough to arouse the imagination and interest of any tourist visiting the State.

Dr. Butler Opposes Borah as Republican Presidential Choice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, today is out strongly against the Republican presidential nomination going to United States Senator William E. Borah, although conceding him to be "much the ablest" and having "by far the best understanding of the fundamental principles and policies at stake" of all those "coyly" projecting themselves for the honor. In reply to an inquiring local Republican voter, Dr. Butler, who is a leading figure in the Republican Party, and in years past himself has figured in the presidential lists, declares the senior Senator from Idaho has disqualified himself.

Thus, in Senator Borah's opposition to the World Court as a means of adjusting disputes between nations, Dr. Butler sees the Senator's influence "cast on the side of war, since the only alternative to the rule of law is appeal to armed force." And in upholding the policy of "isolation" for the United States in foreign affairs, he finds the Senator supporting "that economic nationalism which is the chief cause of worldwide disturbance and lack of confidence."

Dr. Butler also finds fault with the Senator as "the outstanding defender of the Eighteenth Amendment, the most anti-constitutional and demoralizing enactment ever written into the statutes of our nation," and as "flirting with the Townsend plan, that latest form of economic lunacy."

Finally, declaring that the Republican Party must go into the campaign able to declare a war upon the present Congress "in reality, not in words only," Dr. Butler holds this would be difficult "under the leadership of a candidate who had supported the repudiation of the gold clause in our Government bonds and the policy of silver purchases; the Patman Bill providing for payment of the bonus by an inflated currency; the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill, which was opposed by many of the leading Democrats of the South, and the Wagner Bill, which is probably unconstitutional."

Redfern Rescue Party Sails

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Jan. 13 (AP) — A rescue expedition from Albert S. Waid Post of the American Legion sailed yesterday for Trinidad and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, to join the search for Paul R. Redfern, American flier lost eight years ago. Three searching expeditions already are reported working their way through the Guiana jungles.

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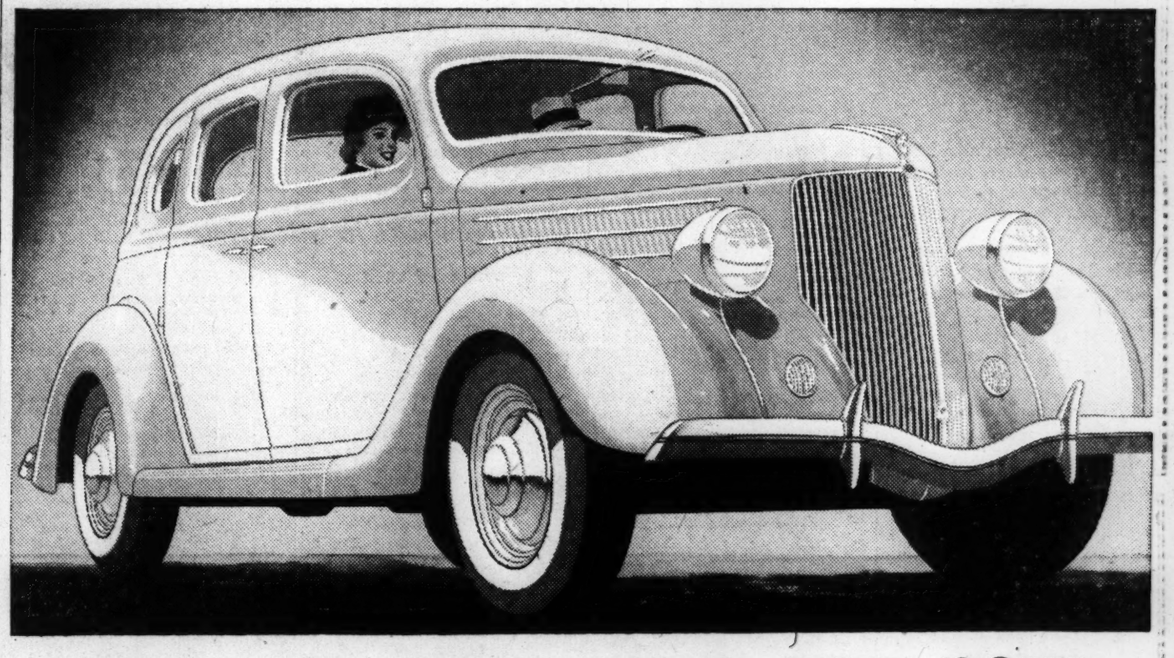
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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Saar Anniversary Celebrated As Victory for Nationalism; Jobs Show 50 Per Cent Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 13—The Saar plebiscite anniversary was officially celebrated throughout Germany by an official order to beflag buildings and houses and by special press reports. It is hailed as an outstanding post-war triumph of the German national consciousness and the removal of what had long been considered a grave possible cause of a new Franco-German conflict.

The past year in the Saar has been a year of change-over. Administratively, it has been necessary to pass 160 laws and ordinances so as to make legal transfer of this territory to the Reich. An agreement also had to be reached with the French regarding the handing over of the control of customs, mines and other properties in the Saar.

Unemployment Reduced

A system of unemployment relief almost identical with that for the rest of Germany has been applied to the Saar by the Government in the form of road-building, house repairs and similar schemes. It is declared that because of the application of the "new National Socialist spirit" unemployment which at the end of February, 1935, was 51,000 had dropped by Dec. 31 to 25,000.

The Saar territory is particularly dependent upon coal and large quantities have been exported to Italy during the past few months. This fact, though unreported, has played an important role in keeping up employment.

Political Moral Stressed

The anniversary of the Saar plebiscite is widely used by the press here to point a moral in international politics. The plebiscite, it is declared, settled the last territorial issue between France and Germany, and should have been the starting point for good neighborly relations, as Adolf Hitler has repeatedly urged. But France, it is asserted here, refused the hand of friendship and prefers to make an anti-German agreement with Britain.

The accusation refers to the recent agreement between the French and British general staffs on the subject of the Mediterranean, which, despite categorical denials in London, the German press insists implied much more than was superficially seen.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is amazed that the British press, instead of protesting against the secret military clause in this Anglo-French understanding, should be jubilant over the success of the sanctions politicians.

"The question which faces us throughout 1935," the Frankfurter Zeitung states, "still faces us: namely, will England through assistance pacts co-operate to depreciate the value of the collective system of the League of Nations?"

To German eyes the alleged new Anglo-French development following the Franco-Czech understanding clearly indicates that France is continuing along lines which lead away from that neighborly understanding which Germany asked for after the Saar plebiscite a year ago.

Saarlouis Changed To Saarlautern With Plebiscite Festival

SAARBRÜCKEN, Jan. 13—The first anniversary of the plebiscite, which decided by over 90 per cent majority that the Saar territory should rejoin Germany, was celebrated throughout the week end in Saarland as a triumph for German national unity.

Yesterday's festivities reached the high water mark at a great meeting in the Town Hall Square when Joseph Bürckel, local governor, or "Staathalter" of the Saar, renamed the square "Platz der Deutschefront," "Deutschefront" being the name of the united organization of all German parties in the Saar which worked for its return to Germany before the plebiscite.

Today, on the actual anniversary of the voting, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Germany's Minister of the Interior, arrived here, and after numerous receptions, gave the new, that is to say, the German, name to Saarlouis the famous seventeenth century fortress town built by Vauban and the home of Napoleon's general, Marshal Ney. The new name—Saarlautern—was kept secret until this afternoon.

Glad to Be German

The sense of satisfaction at belonging to their own race reveals itself clearly among the population here over the week end. Whatever they may think about National Socialism as a political creed, German consciousness is obvious in Saarland.

Undoubtedly the Saarlanders lost many economic advantages when they left the League protection and French influence, but they preferred those inconveniences to continuing as a hybrid growth belonging nowhere and with the possibility of being later annexed to France and being subject to Franco-German friction for the future.

Rearmament Aids Jobless

Hermann Roechling, who was Herr Hitler's special representative in the Saar at the time of the plebiscite, in an interview published today states frankly that there are still great economic difficulties facing the Saar. At the same time he admits that Germany's rearmament has been of great benefit to the Saar's industries.

"Re-establishment of German military sovereignty has made great demands on Saar industry," he declares. "In this way the loss of French markets for the iron and steel industries was surprisingly soon overcome."

Competition of Ruhr

Herr Roechling admits that other Saar industries have not, however, done so well, particularly since they have had to put up with the competition of the better-favored Ruhr coal mines.

In addition, since Jan. 1 the whole Saar district has come under the heavy social taxation system of the German Reich and this means far heavier taxation all round and heavier burdens in the form of unemployment dues. Both prices and wages have therefore been thrown out of gear and there has been need for a great deal of reorganization, which is still going on.

Compensation Sought For Injury in Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13—A rare legal question has been presented to the State Department of Labor in a report to the compensation division made by the New York Herald Tribune in behalf of Linton Wells, its correspondent in Ethiopia. Injured by a shell at Dessye Dec. 5 last when that place was bombed by the Italians, the question today is whether he is entitled to workmen's compensation.

The department is now called upon to determine whether Mr. Wells is an independent contractor or whether he is a free lance and sells his work wherever he might find a market and not exclusively to the Herald Tribune. If he suffers no loss of pay he is not entitled to compensation, department officials said. Should he return to this country, a hearing is to be conducted. But inasmuch as Mr. Wells' address will be Addis Ababa indefinitely, no date has been fixed for the inquiry.

Inland Sea Proposed for Eritrea

Canal to Red Sea would theoretically act as huge syphon into deep hole in Danakil, known as earth's hottest spot—benefitting both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the reported arrival at Assab, Eritrea, of an Italian engineering commission, efforts to make a "new sea" in the torrid Danakil country take positive form. The Danakil country lies along the border between Italian Eritera and the Empire of Ethiopia.

Very little is known about this desolate area except that it is by far the hottest place on earth and that a good deal of it is well below sea-level. On these grounds, two Italian hydraulic engineers, Albertelli and Fasolo, who have recently been in Eritrea, propose that a canal should be dug from the Red Sea near Marsa Fatma to Kululli, a town near the undemarcated Eritrean-Ethiopian border and the terminus of a light railway from Marsa Fatma.

Would Syphon Red Sea

These two experts are credited with the view that the project involves no serious engineering difficulties. It is declared that once the canal was open, the Red Sea waters would syphon themselves into the Danakil depression, filling up a chain of salt lakes and bringing considerable climatic and other benefits to the country on both the Eritrean and Ethiopian sides of what is now desert.

Most of the district it is proposed to flood is uninhabited. It has only once been traversed by white men—the Nesbitt expedition of 1928. Ludovico Nesbitt, an Englishman by nationality, was accompanied by two Italians, T. Pascali and G. Rosina. They found scenes of complete desolation in most parts. There are great lava fields, "seas" of sand so fine that it was almost dust, active volcanoes and an almost complete absense of fresh water.

According to the map prepared from Mr. Nesbitt's data and the observations of other observers who have explored the fringes of the Danakil depression, Kululli itself is 367 feet below sea-level. Mr. Nesbitt himself found one place to be 380 feet below. Most of the country for a length of about 120 miles, and a width of about 30, southeastward and northwestward from Kululli, is charted as being below the level of the sea. There are, however, a number of hills, some of them active volcanoes, which rise to a height of over 2000 feet above sea-level. These would remain as islands if the inundation project were successful.

According to some engineering authorities, however, it is uncertain whether the Red Sea water could be brought into the depression in sufficient quantities to make a permanent inland sea.

Similar Attempt

Some years ago it was proposed to take the waters of the Mediterranean into a similar depression in the Libyan Desert in order to produce a head of water for the production of electrical energy. The water was then to be allowed to flow into the desert and form a huge inland lake, as in the present instance.

The British engineers who investigated the project on behalf of the Egyptian Government estimated that some 4,000,000 cubic feet of water would have to flow daily through the canal to offset the effect of evaporation apart from what would be required to form the lake in the first instance.

It is believed that certainly not less, and probably a good deal more water would be required for the Danakil project. In any case, it would have to be quite a canal.

Would Be of Great Value

If the plan could be carried out, however, there is general agreement that it would be valuable for both Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Danakil depression is not only one of the most desolate regions on earth, but the character of the country prevents access between the habitable tracts on either side. A lake would, in fact, link instead of divide Eritrea and Ethiopia.

It is also thought possible that the existence of a large lake might increase the rainfall in the adjacent country, thus making it capable of supporting a larger and more prosperous population. Some of the existing rivers which generally only flow for a brief period—and then only to lose themselves in the sand—might in this case become perennial, thus helping to keep the lake at a respectable level.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Location of New Salt Sea?

This Deep Hole on the Eritrean-Ethiopian Border, Is 380 Feet Below Sea Level at Some Points

Italy Loses Fear Of Oil Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

trated, and prospects of a peaceful settlement would vanish if the present sanctions were to be aggravated.

In any case, Italy has no cause for anxiety, Fascist writers insist. She has now sufficient oil to provide all her needs. The stocks already accumulated and the means devised for providing substitute will, it is declared, enable her to continue her military operations against Ethiopia without the slightest anxiety.

Nevertheless, it is again declared that if oil sanctions are imposed it would be regarded as a distinctly hostile act, necessitating re-examination of Italy's relations with the League.

Fresh Peace Efforts Find France Unready To Initiate Formula

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 13—The French Government feels that any attempt at this time to elaborate new compromise proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict would be premature and doomed to almost certain failure, the Monitor is informed on highest authority.

The reports of renewed efforts to find a conciliatory formula were rife here over the week end. The essential feature is that Italy should be willing to welcome a League investigating commission being sent to Ethiopia to study conditions and to propose a settlement, and that Belgium, acting in concert with the Pope, should sponsor such a move at Geneva, Jan. 20.

Hour Not Propitious

In French official circles, however, it is believed that any such plan must await some decisive development in Ethiopia. Reports from Rome, published in the French press, to the effect that Premier Mussolini is now in chastened mood and willing to accept even less than he was offered by the Laval-Hoare proposals are definitely discredited. It is pointed out that Benito Mussolini himself stated recently that the Laval-Hore proposals "fall far short of the Italian minimum demands."

French government circles realize that for the moment at least there is no possibility of the League even repeating these offers, much less extending them.

Certainly Premier Laval, still smarting from the reception accorded his last peace effort, has no intention of taking any new initiative now.

In Belgium, on the other hand, there is known to be a strong movement in favor of another attempt at conciliation before the oil sanction is applied. It is recalled here that the recent report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Belgian Senate rebuked the League for failing to pay sufficient attention to Italian complaints against Ethiopia, and asserted: "It is in the best interests of Ethiopia as well as of Europe and civilization generally that the war cease immediately and a settlement be arranged."

Not only the Belgian King, it is affirmed in France, but all Roman Catholic parties who are extremely strong in Belgium, are anxious to find a compromise settlement satisfactory to Italy.

The conviction prevails, however, in most well-informed French quarters that any such offer is foredoomed to failure until the military issue in Ethiopia has been clarified by a further decisive engagement.

Race for Battleships Looms If London Conference Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the Washington and London naval treaties now approaching their end did not save as much money for the taxpayers of the world as might have been hoped at the time, they did prevent the most costly type of naval competition—the race for bigger and bigger battleships.

The progress of the present Naval Conference to date indicates that unless a decided and unexpected change takes place in the convictions of the peoples of the world toward the naval question such competition will shortly be resumed on a new and grander scale than ever before with a concurrent increase in the cost of naval budgets, particularly to the major naval powers who alone seem seriously interested in the large and expensive capital ships.

Building Program

Some idea of what may be expected can be gathered from the building programs of the United States and Great Britain at the time of the Washington conference. Previous to that the United States had actually laid down and was constructing 12 capital ships of tonnages averaging around 43,000.

As an answer to these England had planned and contracted for four "super-Hoods" of 48,000 tons displacement. Thus at one step England had raised battleship size by 5000 tons, while the American ships they were exceeding were in themselves about 10,000 tons larger than the previous normal size for capital ships.

Hood Leads in Size

During the World War most battleships ranged between 25,000 and 33,000 tons. The American battleships now in service are all between 30,000 and 33,000 tons. This top size of about 33,000 tons still prevails today with the single exception of the British battle cruiser Hood of 42,100 tons which is the largest man-of-war afloat. All other capital ships are well below the treaty limit of 35,000 tons.

But the experience of the postwar naval tendencies indicates that as soon as the top limit is removed the race will be on again regardless of the fact that aircraft have raised a real question as to the continued value of the big battleship. In fact it has already started with two 35,000-ton ships which Italy has under construction and two more of the same size which France has announced she will build.

France and Italy

The existence of four such ships on the continent of Europe has already had its effect in British naval circles, with the result that when England builds her next battleship it will presumably be of a larger size in keeping with the naval custom of always building a new ship larger than your neighbors' latest.

And regardless of the co-operation and understanding which exists between British and American naval policies, it is not unlikely that even the two great English-speaking nations may revert to competition in the size of the big ships. Certainly the pressure from the naval designers in both countries will be for increasingly larger ships.

Trend Since World War

The fact that the four years directly following the World War witnessed two distinct jumps in battleship size, first from 33,000 tons to 43,000, and second from 43,000 to 48,000, provides an excellent indication of what may be expected.

The air factor is not the deterrent to battleship size in the minds of the naval experts which has been generally assumed. Aircraft undoubtedly do complicate the survival problem of the battleship, but a factor little known to the public at large counts heavily among the naval experts and is influencing the plans they are of course now drafting for future construction.

Ship's Armor Increased

That factor is that whereas the target which a ship presents to aircraft increases as the square of the surface dimensions, its protective armor can be increased as the cube of its surface dimensions.

In other words, the amount of deck protection which can be built into a battleship increases with larger sizes much more rapidly than does the danger of being hit by an aerial bomb. Hence in theory at least, the bigger the battleship the greater its immunity to air attack.

For example, it would be extremely difficult for an airplane to hit a small, fast destroyer, but one hit would annihilate it. It would be far easier to hit the battleship, but in theory it would require two or more successive hits at identical points to do any serious damage.

The armor is built in successive decks. The first hit would merely pierce the first and possibly the second deck, but have no effect below the third or fourth where the vitals of the ship are located.

Effect of Bombs

Only if a second bomb went through the hole left in the first and second deck made by the first bomb would it be able to reach the inner protection armor of the ship. Such a repetition of hits at an identical point is considered almost impossible.

The effect of aircraft on ship size may possibly therefore be the opposite of what has until recently been generally supposed. For the sake of greater protection the naval designers may seek ever increasing size.

The only practical limit on such size appears to be the depth of existing harbors and the size of the locks of the Panama Canal. In theory at least this would mean a top limit of approximately 75,000 tons, or double the size of any battleship afloat with the single exception of the 42,100-ton Hood.

Shipper Maintains Record

The 30-year record of W. G. McDavitt, Texas vegetable shipper, of sending out the first car of beans each season was maintained this year.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 19

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 11.87mc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDFM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Log Used in Huts Stirs Valley Forge Memories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—A log, believed to be the only one surviving from the huts of Washington's Valley Forge encampment, is now held by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. It was received from the society's historian, Joseph F. Stockwell, who purchased it for $300 from Charles Pennypacker of Phoenixville, in whose family it had been for nearly a century.

This seven-foot timber, with parts of two others, were all that could be unearthed, when in 1839 the Whigs set out to build a log cabin of Valley Forge timbers for use in the presidential campaign.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Chateau Laurier, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

England

London

London (Eighth Church): Empress Theater, Brixton, S. W., 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Princess Hall, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 21.
Bradford (Second Church): Co-operative Hall, Sunbridge Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh: New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

United States

California

Davis: Varsity Theater, 712 Second Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, Girard Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
Lancaster: Antelope Valley High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 24.
Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Oakland (joint lecture): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Ontario: Junior High School Auditorium, 318 West J, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.
Redlands: High School Auditorium, Citrus and Church Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
San Francisco (Fifth Church) Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 20.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Vallejo: Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo Junior High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Florida

Hollywood: Hollywood School Auditorium, Monroe and Federal Highway, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Erlanger Theater, 583 Peachtree Street, N. E., 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

Illinois

Cairo: Church Edifice, 707 Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Champaign (First Church): Church Edifice, 501 West University Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m to 1 p. m., Jan. 23
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Church Edifice, 738 South Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

Massachusetts

Middleboro: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

Michigan

Detroit (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Churches): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Temple and Second, 4 p. m., Jan. 19.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, Forty-seventh and Wyandotte Streets, noon, Jan. 23.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair Theater, Bloomfield Avenue and Valley Road, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 19.
Morristown: Morristown High School, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, Greenway North and Middlemay Circle, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 20.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 20.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Ohio

Akron (joint lecture): Goodyear Theater, East Market Street and Goodyear Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Mapledale Avenue and West Twenty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Oklahoma

Hugo: District Court Room, County Court House, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Oregon

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, S W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Green Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Dunlap and Monroe Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 24.
Houston (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 19.

Virginia

Richmond: The Mosque, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

Washington

Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 1:45 p. m., Jan. 19. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Washington	Jan. 15	Cobh, Jan. 21	Jan. 14, 8:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 am
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 28	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 18	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†Leaves noon.
‡Australia must be specially addressed.

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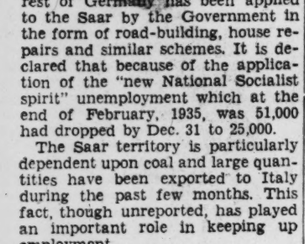

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Hoover Was Right On Supreme Court, Democrat Admits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Robert H. Jackson, assistant general counsel to the Treasury Department, admitted today that former President Hoover "might be right about it" in declaring that the Supreme Court had never found any of his acts unconstitutional—Mr. Jackson's own statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the other hand, Mr. Jackson said he was all the more convinced by Mr. Hoover's explanation that something must be done to speed up Supreme Court decisions on constitutionality; and added that the same 6-to-3 decision that swept out the Roosevelt Agricultural Adjustment Act would by inference have declared Mr. Hoover's own method of dealing with the farm problem unconstitutional, too, if it had ever come before the courts.

Hoover's Denial

Mr. Hoover made his denial of the alleged mis-statement in a telegram sent to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, from New York yesterday, in which he demanded an "apology to the public." The ex-President said that the Ickes' statement had previously been denied by former Attorney General Mitchell Aug. 13, last.

Mr. Ickes was out of Washington today, so Mr. Jackson was left to answer the Hoover demand for the Administration. In any case, Mr. Ickes only made the statement once, while Mr. Jackson included it both in an address on Dec. 15 and again in a Jackson Day dinner speech Jan. 8 at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson at that time said the court had upset three bills signed by Mr. Hoover, seven signed by Coolidge, and seven by Harding. He said he was prepared to accept Mr. Mitchell's explanation that the three statutes held unconstitutional under Hoover were passed in the terms of Republican predecessors.

Explains Today

"Mr. Mitchell is a very careful man," said Jackson today. "His statement was made while I was in Europe, and I failed to see it. I first saw the list, I believe, in Raymond Moley's magazine Today.

"The fact that there was delay, however, in determining the constitutionality of a statute from the time of one of Mr. Hoover's predecessors to his own administration only emphasizes my primary point that means should be found for speeding up the process of testing constitutionality."

Mr. Jackson's own remedy would be to reduce the preliminary tests before a constitutional issue came to the high court; and secondly, to secure a comprehensive decision when a law finally came before the court, instead of only a part of it, confined to a particular suit.

A Man in the News

Eugene Ormandy
Conductor Takes Over Philadelphia Orchestra From Leopold Stokowski

When Eugene Ormandy, just appointed conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, to succeed Leopold Stokowski, arrived in the United States, he had burned all his bridges behind him—in the way of musical appointments in Budapest—and he had money enough in his pocket to keep him for three days. He thought he had something else which would make up for the discarded posts in Budapest, and the little money. He thought he had an ironclad agreement about profitable work in the United States—where he had always wanted to come—but he found out to his horror on coming ashore that the gentleman who had given him such a lavish contract was just disappearing under the waves of bankruptcy.

Job at Capitol

He had to find some work, as he wished to keep himself longer than three days. He scurried round New York and got a chair among the very least of the fiddlers at the Capitol Theater. That was in the incomparable Roxy's day there. He must have done fairly well, in his, to say the least, highly inconspicuous position; for in a week he was concertmaster of the organization, and a very short time later, to the considerable amazement to himself, he was conductor of the orchestra. It made him happy, for in coming to the States he had proved a perfect disappointment to his father—who had wished him to be a concert violinist, not a conductor; and he did not want to have to write his father a letter which would give him all the ammunition he could use for a resounding, parently, "I told you so."

Violinist and Pedagogue

Ormandy was an infant prodigy of the violin in his native Budapest. His father had sought out Jenö Hubay, and got him to undertake the boy's instruction, and his talent and progress were so phenomenal that by the time he was 17 years old, Count Albert Apponyi had made an unheard of ruling, that he could be a full professor of music; and at 20, he was at the head of the violin department of the university in the place formerly occupied by his own teacher.

All this ought to have resulted in a man of imposing stature and bearing perhaps. Instead, Eugene Ormandy is a none too big, cheerful man with reddish hair and with enthusiasm for tennis, for conducting, and for good music for the masses. He thinks broadcasting music is the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow for musicians, because radio has made Americans want and want and want music and that has put musicians on their mettle, to play better and better music.

Conducts From Memory

He is a conductor far out of the ordinary. In the first place he is naturally endowed with a photographic memory and he has absolute pitch. You might imagine that he and Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School have compared notes on the way to fix things in memory, for they both do it the same way; Pound by reading a thing and fixing its idea in his mind, so that he remembers it because he masters the idea; Ormandy because he hears even the longest works as pieces of music which he then is able to conduct without score.

Release Granted

Mr. Ormandy goes to Philadelphia from the Minneapolis Symphony. He has a contract there, and it shows something of both the generosity and the willingness to share what they have enjoyed that the Minneapolis orchestra officials are willing for him to leave. He is no stranger to Philadelphia audiences. He has been heard frequently at the Academy of Music and the Robin Hood Dell concerts. He was one of the first artists to play the violin over the radio in the United States, and he made his American début in symphonic music when he conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York for Anna Duncan at the Stadium Concerts.

Gomez Leading In Cuban Election

(Continued from Page 1)

obtain basic reforms, during the administration of President Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

But President Céspedes was forced out by an army coup on Sept. 4, 1933, when the "Revolt of the Sergeants" overthrew the commissioned officers. The Government was placed under a Pentarchy, or executive commission of five members.

Six days later, Ramón Grau San Martin took office as Provisional President, pledged to carry out "the entire revolutionary program." Dr. Grau, a distinguished physician and professor, had never taken active part in politics before becoming a member of the Pentarchy. The United States refused to recognize his regime, holding that it appeared unable to protect Americans in the island. A cordon of United States war vessels was thrown in position for any emergency.

Labor and other laws in behalf of the depressed masses marked the Grau regime, but it weakened before the combined Opposition, and was succeeded on Jan. 18, 1934, by Provisional President Mendieta.

"His accession," according to the Foreign Policy Association, "represented the victory of Cuban conservatives, Colonel Batista (the army leader) and Washington over the nationalist, left-wing and pro-labor forces which had been prominent during the Grau regime."

Washington speedily recognized Mendieta. But revolts and strikes continued, even while economic conditions in the island were improving with United States co-operation. Proposals for elections on Dec. 15, 1935, gave added prominence to Dr. Gomez, who headed a coalition of parties. But the vote was postponed, and President Mendieta resigned on Dec. 11. Plans were then made for the election of Jan. 10, 1936, just held.

But, observers point out, the underlying causes of unrest remain, however the election may result.

New Counsel Added To Hauptmann Staff

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13 (AP)—The last-ditch fight to save Bruno Richard Hauptmann gained new impetus last night with a claim of new information and the addition of two Washington attorneys to the legal staff of Hauptmann.

Bernard M. Finnigan, Chicago lawyer, flew to New Jersey to lay before Gov. Harold G. Hoffman information he said might lead to $22,000 of the $50,000 ransom paid by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for the return of his infant son.

C. Lloyd Fisher of defense counsel announced that two Washington, D. C. lawyers—Nugent Dodds and Neil Burkinshaw—had been retained as associate counsel.

In the aftermath of a denial of clemency by the State Court of Pardons, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman asserted there were "plenty of precedents" for an eleventh-hour stay by him.

Hauptmann Trial Subject Of Bar Committee Report

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Atmosphere, rather than legal intricacies of the Bruno Richard Hauptmann trial commanded the attention of 150 members of the American Bar Association gathered today to hear a special committee report on the case.

Former Judge William L. Ransom of New York, president of the association, said last night, "The important question is whether a trial so conducted was in accord with a public sense of justice and propriety."

The conference was called to set future standards of conduct and to consider steps to prevent what Judge Ransom called "flagrant offenses" which characterized the Hauptmann trial and "shocking incidents" which preceded the departure of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh with his family to England.

Just what he termed offenses and incidents, the head of the bar association declined to specify.

Raskob Accuses New Deal Chiefs Of Persecution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—John J. Raskob, anti-new deal Democrat and charter member of the American Liberty League, today described the Administration's charges that he and Pierre S. du Pont, Delaware explosives magnate, had conspired in 1929 to evade payment of income taxes as "tyranny and cheap politics."

As evidence of the political nature of the charges, Mr. Raskob said the Treasury Department has known about the stock transactions for four or five years and has never before questioned them.

Mr. Raskob issued his statement from his home in Centerville, Md., after it had been reported that President Roosevelt had personally suggested the procedure to be used in deciding whether action should be taken against these two men.

What President Wanted

When the case was brought to his attention, President Roosevelt is said to have requested that letters be substituted for names and nominal sums of money be sued so the findings could be considered on their merits by a special "board of strategy" of the Treasury.

This case is the second during the Rosevelt Administration in which political enemies of the President have had their income tax returns questioned by the Treasury. The first was aimed at Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under three Republican Presidents.

In his statement, Mr. Raskob charged that the Treasury's accusations were "well timed" as a prelude to next week's dinner of the American Liberty League at which the New Deal is expected to be vigorously criticized.

Raskob Claims Persecution

"It strongly emphasizes the need of work such as the American Liberty League is undertaking if our citizens hope to avoid losing our constitutional form of government and instead, having substituted a government of innumerable alphabetical bureaus to dictate the conduct of the daily lives of each and every one of us," declared Mr. Raskob.

Admitting that he and Mr. du Pont had exchanged stocks in 1929 in order to establish losses "in the only way that such losses could be established under the law," Mrs. Raskob described the Government's action against him as an example of the "tyranny which a government bureau can inflict on a citizen."

The bureau of internal revenue is attempting to claim an additional $617,000 from Mr. du Pont, who, it is held, reduced his taxable income by nearly $3,000,000 through "fictitious" stock losses resulting when the two sold and resold securities to each other.

Raskob Explains Transaction

"It is true," said Mr. Raskob, "that in 1929 both Mr. du Pont and I had substantial profits arising from the sale of securities. It is also true that due to the great drop in security prices during the latter part of that year we both had substantial losses in other securities. The income tax laws, however, demanded that to establish these losses it was necessary to actually sell such securities.

"Neither of us had any desire to dump securities on the market and thus add to the fears and uncertainties of the panic and depression then existing. I, therefore, offered to sell certain securities to Mr. du Pont at the then current market prices, which he purchased from me. He offered to and sold to me certain other securities the law required him to sell in order to establish his losses.

"There was absolutely no agreement, written, oral or implied, on the part of either of us with respect to repurchasing these securities as charged by the Treasury Department, nor has that department one scrap of evidence to support that charge.

"Instead, the Treasury Department has known all about these sales and purchases between Mr. du Pont and me ever since it audited our 1929 income-tax returns four or five years ago, and it has never questioned the bona fides of those transactions until now.

"The publicity given the case by the Government, the prominence of Mr. du Pont and myself and particularly our active interest in the American Liberty League are some of the reasons for inflicting the public with this statement of the facts in a case in which it is apparent that the Government's chief interest is in publicity."

Borah Can Now Have Beans in Bean Soup

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce has taken steps to appease Senator William E. Borah's yearning for beans in bean soup.

The Senator complained recently he could find no beans in the soup he ordered in a Washington cafe.

L. F. Parsons, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, asked the state commissioner of agriculture "to send the Senator one or more pounds of our different varieties of beans," and correct "this deplorable state of affairs."

War on Spoils System Spurred By Civil Service Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Ever since Andrew Jackson, back in 1829, remarked that "to the victor belong the spoils" the nation has been trying to rid itself of the political job system which was thereby founded. This week marks the fifty-third anniversary of the passage of the federal civil service law, an instrument intended to apply a merit system in place of the Jacksonian spoils plan.

Co-operating in the celebration of the occasion this week are such groups as the American Federation of Labor, the National League of Women Voters, the National Civil Service Reform League, the United States Civil Service Commission, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Farm Bureau Federation, employee associations, and veterans organizations.

Merit Vs. Spoils

Should public jobs be filled as a means of paying off political debts, and without consideration of ability, or shall applicants be considered wholly on the basis of their fitness for the work? Those engaged in the campaign against the spoils system of course know what the answer is. But before they can convince the nation, they have found it necessary to get everyone to think seriously about the matter. Much has been accomplished in this, and the formative period in development of the merit system, says G. Lyle Belsley, executive director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, is about over. The great need now is to build up the technical competence of the system, he explains.

Including those engaged in education, government employees constitute one-tenth of all those gainfully employed in the United States, Mr. Belsley reveals. And they are paid one tenth of the national income. Relatively few of the 175,000 national, state and local governmental units have tried to build up a high-grade personnel through application of merit or competency systems.

By the merit system, Mr. Belsley explains, is meant the application of sound business principles in the administration of public personnel. Usually the merit system is put into effect by application of laws establishing civil service examinations and other qualification requirements. In most jurisdictions which lack a civil service or merit system law the spoils system is still in effect.

Of federal employees about one half were under civil service in 1932. In the state employee lists about 38 per cent were under this system, while the proportion in other governmental levels were: municipal, 59 per cent; and county, township and district, 14 per cent. Of course in the past two or three years there has been a marked increase in the number of employees of federal agencies not subject to formal civil service provisions, and the general expansion of governmental activity makes the problem of even greater importance than in the past.

Steps of Progress

Though Andrew Jackson's campaign slogan marked the formal beginning of the spoils system, he represented a far less vicious stage of it than has since developed. The climax of degradation of public employment came in 1881 when President Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker. Opinion was crystallized, resulting in the passage of the Pendleton Act in 1883, the cornerstone of the civil service, setting up the first commission for the Federal Government and providing for a system of competitive examinations. The high point in the following formative development period was probably the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt as United States Civil Service Commissioner.

Establishment of the merit system in numerous communities during the subsequent period constituted the sole work of the campaigners though, and conditions today, it is pointed out, are such that the need for technical improvements and encouragement of efficient administration and enforcement, is more widely recognized.

Taxpayers Must Aid

"The active support of citizens and taxpayers is necessary," declares Mr. Belsley, "if favoritism is to be eliminated and merit recognized in government. The American people cannot safely ignore the important problem of public personnel administration without encouraging incompetence and waste in government. Sound laws must be passed establishing and extending the merit system, adequate funds should be provided to insure the enforcement of these laws, and qualified men should be selected to administer the merit system in the interest of the citizen and taxpayers."

The shift in emphasis from the negative and narrow role of the Civil Service Commission in the elimination of patronage and favoritism, he says, to the present positive and broader one of helping the operating departments of government to solve their technical and administrative personnel problems is as significant an advance in the field of government as the passage of the first civil service law in 1883.

Townsend Forces Say House Bonus Vote Favors Their Plan

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Chances of passing the Townsend pension plan at this session of Congress looked brighter to the field general of the Townsend forces today as a result of House approval of the soldiers' bonus.

Asserting the bonus vote was "an admission by the powers of the soundness of the Townsend plan," Robert E. Clements, secretary and directing head of the pension movement, predicted addition of at least 100 representatives to the Townsend bloc in the House.

"The big argument for immediate payment of the bonus was the effect the money would have in increasing purchasing power." Mr. Clements declared. "That is precisely the argument for the Townsend plan.

Mr. Clements said he would be back in Washington before the end of the week, and soon after would meet with Townsend leaders to chart a drive for House votes. It has not been decided, he said, whether the plan will be given Congress in the form of a new bill, or whether amendments will be made to the measure which last year won support of 61 representatives.

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Boston Day... Wheeler, Schools, Shoes...

(Continued from Page 1)

dence to produce at the hearings on snow removal.

Schools—Oath Issue Still Getting Attention

The fate of liberalism in Massachusetts education is getting plenty of attention these days. The most controversial legislation of last year's general court, the question of whether teachers should be forced to swear allegiance to state and national constitutions, is not likely to relinquish its prominent place for some time to come.

In fact a journal of teacher's oath events would make almost as lively reading as a debutante's diary—if not quite. Here is the record on the subject from last Saturday until tomorrow:

Saturday—Representative William B. Baker filed a bill to repeal the teacher's oath. Little chance of its success is expected because the same group responsible for last session's oath putsch is still in power. . . . To ridicule Representative Baker's measure, Senator William F. Madden countered with a bill repealing all oaths for "any public office either elective or appointive in the service of the Commonwealth or in any political subdivision thereof." As an added touch, Senator Madden filed the necessary provision that if this down-with-all-oaths measure succeeds, it shall go into the state Constitution.

In a more serious frame of mind was the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association which, the presence of Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon notwithstanding, declared its displeasure at his appointment in place of the veteran Dr. Payson Smith.

The principals unanimously recorded their "indignation over the replacement of the commissioner of education, Payson Smith. . . . His removal is a serious blow to public service in the Commonwealth," and further recorded their belief that "appointments in the department of education are being made on the basis of considerations other than experience and ability; . . . and that in such circumstances this association can no longer hold its former confidence in the department of education."

* * *

Sunday—The Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching was formed by 24 teachers from private and public secondary schools and colleges "to guard the professional interests of teachers in legislation and to dissuade political bodies from . . . making detailed regulations of processes and programs that interfere with the true function of teaching."

Heading the group are such outstanding left wingers as Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, and Prof. Samuel Eliot Morrison, history professor at the university, both of whom have been oath batterers.

Meanwhile, Walter V. McDuffee, the Springfield educator who resigned with two others Saturday from the advisory board of the department of education because of the "irreparable harm" done by Dr. Smith's dismissal, declared that Governor Curley is either "ignorant of the facts or trying to mislead the public."

* * *

Today—There was a lull as both sides awaited a new move by the other. Tomorrow Tufts College has a chance of bringing things to a head once more. For the executive committee of the Medford institution's board of trustees meet to decide, among other things, whether they will calmly bow to the new statute by accepting the resignation of Prof. Arthur C. Lane, or whether they will brave Attorney General Paul A. Dever's threat to take away charters from any institutions harboring insurgents who refuse to subscribe to statutory patriotism.

Straps—They're the Thing for Women's Shoes

Bostonians strolling through the Statler and Copley-Plaza today had advance peeks of what the turn in season will bring in shoe fashions. Straps, it appeared, will be all the rage. Shoes with straps predominate with ties in second place and pumps, most popular until now, will take third place. Buckles supplant bows in popularity as decorations.

Women, some 400 shoe manufacturers represented at the fourteenth annual Shoe Buyers Show agreed, will wear white shoes earlier this spring than last. Military and Cuban heels promise to be popular and extended use of patent leather is indicated in the styles shown.

As usual, the manufacturers show some odd effects for men in rough leathers and fancy colors, but, somehow despite yearly predictions, few of these ever seem to find their way to the feet of ordinary males.

Kidnaping—Police At Sea in Roxbury Case

Boston police today worked doggedly toward solution of the attempted abduction of an eight-months-old Roxbury baby last night, but admitted they had neither found a clue or established a motive.

The child was taken from a crib in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lebow of 32 Supple Road sometime early last night. Apparently the abductors were frightened away, for they left the child lying on the ground outside the nursery window.

A towel had been wrapped around the child's head to stifle cries, and when found the baby was unconscious for lack of air. The parents today said he experienced no ill effects from the kidnaping.

Weather—Not So Different From Other Years

After all the futile attempts at snow storms Boston has experienced so far this winter, it might very well imagine it was enjoying something rather special in the way of mildness. But such is not the case. To prove it, weather bureau men scanned records today, dug up the following facts:

The winter has produced 1¼ inches of snow up to 10:30 this morning.

During the cold months of '27-'28 (up to the middle of January), half an inch of snow had fallen.

By January 14, in the year 1913, 1.3 inches of snow had covered the ground at one time or another.

Last year Boston's snow equipment had battled with three inches by January 12.

Today southwest storm warnings were raised between Eastport and Sandy Hook and rain—not snow—was predicted for Boston. Not only Boston's city councilors but the citizens themselves were grateful as they were spared once more the need for mushing through heavy drifts. Snow equipment and snowstorms are still tied as their endurance contest continues. But, through other years' experience, Bostonians today could wonder whether perhaps the worst is yet to come.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:16 a. m., 12:29, 2:43, 4:55, 7:08, 9:21.

BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:08 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:41, 10:32. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Winter Magic." "The Lady in Red." "Krazy Kat." "Playgrounds," and news reels.

EXETER—Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." 2:30, 6:15, 9:54. Also "Music Is Magic." 2:25, 5:10, 7:55.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:08 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show, "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet.

TREMONT—Warner Oland in "Chan in Shanghai." 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:42, 5:41, 8:40. Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." 10:10 a. m., 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Betta Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:51. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:15, 3:31, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thanks a Million." 2:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Farish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." 1:50, 5:55, 8:05

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

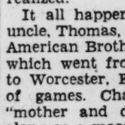
MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway" with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Fifth in a series of lectures by Prof. Herbert Dingle of London. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.



HOUSE AND GARDEN CENTER — Round table talk, "Gardening With a Plan." Speaker: Mrs. Romney Spring. 137 Newbury Street. 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL —Concert by the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45. Also meeting and luncheon of the Card Clothing Manufacturers' Association. 10.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting and luncheon of the Merchants' Credit Bureau. 12.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk on "Why Do We Laugh?" by Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, rector of Emmanuel Church. 2.30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Speaker: Brad Stephens, editor of "Direct Advertising" and leading authority on the Life and Works of Benjamin Franklin. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Introduction and reception of new members. Boston City Club. 12:15.

Soccer—Boy With Two Big Wishes Realized Both

Back in 1930, nine-year-old Charles J. Tarson wanted to be a soccer player. He also wanted to go to Scotland. Today, he returned to Boston on the Cunard-White Star liner Laconia, with both ambitions realized.

It all happened because Charles' uncle, Thomas, was the coach of the American Brotherhood Soccer team, which went from Worcester, Mass., to Worcester, England, for a series of games. Charles Persuaded his "mother and dad" to let him go along as a mascot.

While in the land of the thistle and the heather, he visited his grandparents at Glasgow and liked the old country so well that he pleaded to remain. He not only achieved his desire but he became subsequently full back and center forward on the Glasgow high school soccer team.

A tall, husky young man, Charles did not state as he landed back in Boston for the first time in six years just what his ambitions were now. He was hurrying off to the home of his parents in Concord, Mass., where his father is an instructor in the reformatory.

Another youthful expatriate arriving on the Laconia was Miss Mary Arrarte, 17, daughter of the former Ecuador consul at Liverpool who has recently been made Comptroller General of his country. Miss Arrarte left Ecuador six years ago with her parents, was educated at English schools, speaks with a decided English accent and said she was unable to remember anything of her native land.

Reardon—Denies Report Of Plan to Remove Scott

James G. Reardon, commissioner of education, today denied reports that he intended to remove Dr. Zenos E. Scott as head of the Bridgewater Teachers College and replace him with John J. Kelley, present dean of men at the college.

The reports followed close on the heels of the resignations of Harry E. Gardner as director of teachers placements and of Jerome Burtt as superintendent of secondary education. It was reported that Burtt resigned because his educational philosophies did not agree with those of the new commissioner. Mr. Gardner resigned for personal reasons, he announced.

Goldenrod—Valuable As Source of Rubber Sap

Boston chemists could today view goldenrod, that much maligned weed that lines the highways in autumn, with a new respect. For those who attended the American Chemical Society meeting at the American Academy of Arts and Science on Newbury Street Friday night learned from E. R. Bridgewater that this weed, among several others, is a valuable source of rubber sap.

According to Mr. Bridgwater, synthetic rubber has always fascinated the chemist. It called forth his ingenuity in devising a product having the mechanical properties of rubber and a similar structure under the X-ray.

To the political heads of European nations the question of a steady supply of rubber is of great concern Mr. Bridgwater said. For against the possibility of war cutting off their imports of raw materials they must be on the alert for good substitutes. Rubber is a prime military necessity these days and the production of synthetic rubber, though it may be higher in cost and inferior in quality to natural rubber, is withal deemed desirable.

Duprene, a new type of synthetic rubber, he said, is valuable chiefly for industrial uses, since it is resistant to oxidization and to oils and chemicals which are harmful to natural rubber.

Owners of crude rubber plantations Mr. Bridgwater said, are concerned with the fact that their industry still exceeds the demand for rubber and look upon synthetic rubber as a threat to lower the price scale. But rubber men who take a more elastic view of the situation agree that there is no hope that any process can produce rubber more cheaply than the tree. The tree draws its own carbon from the air, provides its own catalysts and utilizes the heat of the sun in performing its natural chemical magic.

Court—Union Dictation On Buying Held Illegal

Unions in Massachusetts may not force firms to agree to purchase only union-made goods, it has been decided by the full bench of the State Supreme Court.

Sometime ago, it was testified, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union went to the Simon Shoe Company of Haverhill and asked it to purchase wooden heels only from those firms employing union labor. The Simon firm agreed and, according to the complaint, this left the Service Wood Heel Company, Inc., out in the cold because it did not fulfill the stipulations.

The court decided Saturday that the union had been interfering with relations between the two firms and entered a decree ordering it to pay costs to the Service Wood Heel firm.

Law Professor Heads Off Disbarment Finding Uncashed Check Shut in Book

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A professor's admission that he had been absent-minded halted disbarment action today by the Supreme Court.

Ralph J. Baker, member of the Supreme Court bar and professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was ordered on Dec. 9 to show cause why he should not be disbarred for "unbecoming conduct."

This consisted of failure to cash a $15.45 check sent him Nov. 10, 1934, by the Supreme Court clerk, and failure to answer four letters in regard to it.

Today, the professor's reply to the show cause order, revealed that he had lost the check, disliked admitting that, resumed a hunt for it among his "voluminous papers" each time a letter arrived, and failing to find it, forgot.

Finally, when the disbarment order was issued, Professor Baker said he searched everything, and after a four-hour hunt, found the check in an extra volume used as a book mark. He offered the court and clerk his "most sincere and humble apology" and admitted "my error and discourtesy." This was "no excuse," he wrote, but added:

"I was much preoccupied with many letters involved by my professional work at Cambridge."

The court dropped the disbarment, but said he "is reprimanded for unjustified failure in a duty owed by him as a member of the bar," to answer letters of the court.

New Hampshire Veterans 90 P. C. for Cash Bonus

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—Ninety per cent of New Hampshire's veterans would ask for immediate payment if a bonus were passed giving them the choice of taking cash or holding certificates until maturity, Frank Sawyer, state adjutant of the American Legion, estimated today.

Mr. Sawyer said he made his estimate after talking with veterans throughout the State. Certificates of New Hampshire veterans, he said, total $7,298,112. Slightly more than $6,500,000 would be paid into New Hampshire, he asserted, if the bonus passed.

Russian Taxed by His Beard

A receipt showing that two centuries ago Russians had to pay a tax for wearing beards has been placed in a Soviet museum. The receipt, stamped on a square copper plate, said: "Beard tax received. Year 1725. A beard is a burden to us."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Weeks for Senate

Sinclair Weeks, former Newton economy Mayor, has jumped into the United States Senatorial fight swinging right and left at President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

The Newton politician's announcement has been anticipated for some time, but the delay, in the past few weeks, had convinced numerous G. O. P. observers that he would abandon his senatorial ambitions in exchange for the chance to fight United States Representative Richard M. Russell of Cambridge for his Ninth Congressional District seat. So, to some, last night's announcement came as a mild surprise.

Adds Interest to Campaign

Mr. Weeks' entry is certain to add more interest to the Republican senatorial campaign. He bears the reputation of a hard fighter, a man with strong convictions and a politician of considerable experience, although he will be participating for the first time in a statewide contest.

Most observers agree that from present indications the Republican senatorial nomination now lies between Mr. Weeks and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who has been campaigning for three months.

The third Republican candidate is James T. Cavanaugh, Boston attorney, but to date his campaign has attracted little attention.

Parkman May Run

The applecarts of both Mr. Weeks and Representative Lodge may yet be upset, however, if State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., announces his designs on Marcus A. Coolidge's Washington seat. The tall Boston Senator might change the complexion of the race considerably. As a Curley-baiter he gained a statewide reputation on which he might capitalize in a campaign against Governor Curley if the latter goes through with his senatorial plans.

Former Mayor Weeks' background as a businessman and a stanch Republican place him at once against the New Deal, as his announcement states. The two most important parts of the statement were, first, the question, "Are we to preserve the most liberal form of government the world has ever known or are we to adopt the modern state socialism in all its aspects"; and second, "No one objects to wise and reasonable regulation, but on the contrary our people will not definitely countenance the spectacle of our national government actually in competition with its own citizens."

Saltonstall's Status

Mr. Weeks's senatorial candidacy is considered by some backers of Representative Leverett Saltonstall as a threat to the latter's gubernatorial quest. Both candidates are Newton residents. The political theory is that the pre-primary convention will not confer its favor upon two major candidates from the same city. Even if it did, the voters would not in the primaries.

It is understood that a group of Saltonstall supporters attempted to dissuade Mr. Weeks from a senatorial fight on that very theory, but Mr. Weeks would not be dissuaded. The latest Weeks' move may, therefore, result in opposition from the camp of the Speaker of the House.

Newton's former Mayor seems assured of support from the veterans' groups, having been prominent in military circles long before he served as Newton's chief executive for three terms. Furthermore, he may gain some strength from liberal Republicans, some of whom consider Representative Lodge in need of a little more political experience.

Candidates' Experience

Mr. Weeks' experience, while centered completely in Newton, is of 14 years' duration. He served eight years as alderman. Representative Lodge is beginning his fourth year in the Massachusetts Legislature. But the Representative must be given credit for his service as a political writer on Boston and New York newspapers.

Mr. Weeks is the son of the late John W. Weeks, former United States Senator and Secretary of War under Harding and Coolidge. As such, he has been considered political timber for some time. In addition, he is a prominent businessman, heading several firms. He labors under the same political handicap as Representative Saltonstall and Representative Lodge, namely, the "blueblood" handicap. On that issue he is open to an attack by Governor Curley.

* * *

Luce for Congress

Now that Mr. Weeks has removed himself as a possible candidate for Representative Russell's seat, Robert Luce, former Representative from the district, has announced his candidacy for his old seat.

Mr. Luce would have stayed out of the fight had Mr. Weeks chose to oppose Representative Russell, former Democratic Mayor of Cambridge. Now he is free to seek his old post. Before his defeat by Mr. Russell, Mr. Luce had served 16 years in Washington.

The veteran legislator has just completed his four-volume series on the science of legislation. The latest volume is entitled "Legislative Problems." Mr. Luce is considered an outstanding authority on legislation, and most politicians interested in legislative science characterize his writing as noteworthy.

Mr. Luce undoubtedly will have some Republican opposition in his attempt to return to Congress. State Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline has repeatedly stated that if Mr. Weeks ran for the Senate he would oppose Mr. Russell. A fight between Mr. Luce and Mr. Bowker would be most interesting. Therefore, it is Mr. Bowker's turn to announce his candidacy.

Edgar M. Mills

Vermont Symphony Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 13—Several members of the University of Vermont faculty and student body are members of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra, which has just given programs in Rutland and Burlington and will present another program in the same places next spring. Guy W. Mailey, president of the university, is head of the state committee in charge. Students include Mary Whitney, senior, Dorothy Ball, and Phyllis Foster, freshmen, and R. F. Dalton, sophomore.

Road to Volcano Nearly Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The long dreamed of highway from the village of Amecameca to the timber line of Popocatepti, famous Mexican volcano, is now receiving finishing touches by the 600 men working on the project, the National Tourist Department has announced. Expecting the road to prove popular with spring visitors, the departments says it will be officially opened by February at the latest. Popocatepti lacks only 2500 feet of being as high as Mt. McKinley, highest North American peak. Its top is perpetually snow covered.

What's Going On in the Arts

Fogg Art Museum

IN SMALL exhibitions held here and there we have come to learn something of the varied gifts of Alexandre Jacovleff, director of the department of painting and drawing at the Boston Museum School. His crayon drawings done during two tours of exploration, in Africa and the Orient, are well known. An oil character portrait is in the permanent collection of the Museum. Currently there are exhibited at the Fogg Art Museum sketches painted in gouache from the ancient frescoes at Pompeii. Mr. Jacovleff has made these sketches wth such spontaneity that they have the spirited character of originals.

The sketches, for style, for color, for sophisticated imagery, prove of particular interest today. They perplex us in a pleasing way. They display sometimes the qualities of classical grace—the poise, detachment and balance of Hellenic forbears. At other times they disclose a restlessness, a suavity, a disbalance which qualified the later Hellenistic style. It is not known to what degree the Roman painter was original, and how much he adapted in style from the Greeks.

Mr. Jacovleff's sketches show how far the Pompeian painter had gone in apprehending perspective. Figures diminish in size as they recede; they also grow dim as they approach the horizon. There is an atmospheric character that is distinct and realistic. The figures are touched off with short strokes which, in their broken character and diagonal emphasis, recall the baroque style in Europe of the seventeenth century. The Roman painter apparently preferred the illusion of change, the sense of continuous movement, the vibrant, transitory visualization. And yet in the same group of sketches there are still-life and figure studies which are in restful pose.

How much the handsome color owes to the ravages of time is a question. What Mr. Jacovleff has transliterated is a magnificent palette, sometimes flat and bright in hue, sometimes transparent and aerial.

At the same museum there is a very large and informing display of modern prints. In range it shows how diverse are current styles and modes of handling. Bracketed under the label of "print" are stark dramatic themes, pitiful portraits, photographic depictions, Byzantine compositions, pastoral episodes, architectural subjects, fantasies, caricatures, illustrations and decorations. There are aquatints, lithographs, etchings, engravings and woodcuts. The British graphic artists in particular adhere more strictly to tradition and work in a painstaking manner. The Germans do not disguise an inner bitterness even on a small plate. The Americans are enterprising, less partial to lineal possibilities, preferring a tonal handling of black and white. Occasionally color is interpolated, but in general the craftsmen relate their ideas fully and convincingly in the neutral palette. Anyone who considers that careful handicraft is a perogative of artists of the past may be convinced that the machine age has not yet succeeded in destroying man's delight in meticulous workmanship.

D. A.

Second Junior Concert

THE second concert in the series of Saturday Morning Junior Concerts held in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge, summoned a large audience to hear a program of variety and interest. The choir of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Albert W. Snow, director, and Frank Zecchino, youthful violinist, shared the morning.

The music chosen by Mr. Snow to display the abilities of his boys and men ranged all the way from "Sumer is icumen in" to contemporary writings. He gave a very interesting exhibition of the many styles of music which may be encompassed by such a group as his. The bright gaiety of folk music such as "Deck the Hall" and the Echo Carol, Bridge's "The Goslings," the sturdy measures of "Sumer is icumen in" and Morley's "My bonny lass" all fitted neatly the firm, youthful tones of his boy sopranos and altos. They sang with a neat, precise diction. They followed Mr. Snow's indications deftly and surely. But when they turned to music such as Brahms's "Liebeslieder" or to the throbbing measures of Dett's arrangement of that magnificent Negro melody, "Wasn't that a Mighty Day," the youngsters were plainly out of their emotional depth, and the very quality and timbre of young boys' voices preclude doing such music even bare justice. Only the shell of the music emerges.

With the playing of 14-year-old Frank Zecchino there can be little quarrel. His tone was clean and vibrant, his phrasing neat and sure, his musicianship splendid. Mr. Howard Slayman, accompanying him, provided effective piano parts. The music chosen for the young violinist did credit to the performer and to his mentor. The first movement from the "Adelaide" concerto by Mozart seemed ideally suited to the violinist and to his audience, and Frank played this music conscientiously and well. His other group of pieces also were effectively chosen and played with finish and fine comprehension. An Allegro by Fiocco, an Adagio by Tartini, a delightful little Capricietto by Haydn and one of Brahms's Hungarian Dances arranged by Joachim made a balanced and enjoyable combination. The young player's sure technique, his musical taste and his fine, quiet manner on the stage all contributed to an excellent impression.

C. S. B.

Human Relations Parley Canceled at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, inaugurated on the Williams College campus last August to improve intergroup relations, will not meet here in 1936, an official announced recently.

A statement from Louis Minsky, publicity director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, sponsors of the institute, said "The national conference will give so much attention to institutes in North Carolina, Illinois, Colorado, and southern California, that it will not have the time for a 1936 Williamstown institute."

Coming to Shubert

By Ben Pinchot

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cornelia Otis Skinner
In Her New Monodrama, "Mansion on the Hudson"

Giant Lobster Weighing 25 Pounds Caught in Net

MYSTIC, Conn., Jan. 13 (AP)—O. W. Grossman, who conducts a fish market, believes he has the granddaddy of all Connecticut lobsters—one weighing 25 pounds and measuring 43 inches from the tip of his tail to the end of his claws.

The nipper claw is 13 inches long and the crusher 14 inches and eight in width. So large is the crusher that it is estimated there would be ample meat in it to provide salad for a family of four. The old fellow was found crawling around in a catch of flounder on the trawler Marie by her captain, Harold McLaughlin.

Minister Says American Social Order to Stay

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13 (AP)—Confidence that the present American social and economic structure "is here to stay" was expressed by Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass.

"I believe," he said, "that some form of democratic government will persist down to posterity. Private ownership of property will likewise continue."

Spins of Light Finally Caught On Vacuum Plate

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Direct detection of the spin, or angular momentum of light, for the first time is announced by Dr. Richard A. Beth of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

He shows that light exerts a twisting force on a material object. He does this in his laboratory where in a vacuum chamber a thin metal plate, hanging by a long filament, slowly twists about halfway around under no other force or pressure than that of light.

Dr. Beth describes his discovery in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The spin of light has been one of the accepted theories of the peculiar nature of light, but no one was ever before able to measure it.

Under present theories light is composed of corpuscles, or waves, or photons or quanta. Whatever these particles are called, each one must be spinning, like a rifle bullet in flight.

"The value of the experiment," Dr. Beth reports, "does not lie in any possible direct practical application, but rather in the further verification which it affords of the modern theory of light, and because modern technique has made it possible to detect an effect which was considered entirely beyond human observation only a few decades ago."

Maine Board Issues New Recreation Folder

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13—A new recreational folder, described as a "radical departure" from any hitherto compiled by the organization, was announced as ready for general distribution today by the Maine Development Commission.

Designed to encompass in one piece of literature a complete listing of all of the various forms of recreation available in the State, the new folder is of the "accordion" type, containing 25 short articles and 34 pictures.

Dr. Davis to Talk on China

The Rev. Dr. George L. Davis, recently arrived from Peiping, China, will be the guest speaker at the Friends of China, Inc. meeting tomorrow evening on the subject "Thrilling Phases of Changing China." Dr. Davis, who was born in China, speaks and writes Chinese fluently, has many influential Chinese friends. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, and is open to the public.

Better Business For Cotton Mills Of N. E. Forecast

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—A decided trend toward stabilization in the cotton textile industry was reported today by Richard Lennihan, executive vice-president of the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

"The very apparent effects of the industry-wide curtailment program, in effect since the collapse of the NRA, has left the New England mills in a position relatively stronger than that of a year ago," Mr. Lennihan said, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Nashua Rotary Club.

"There are no grounds for extreme optimism," he said, "but neither is there basis for pronounced pessimism.

"The ship is on a more even keel and the rocks in the channel are not so plentiful as a year ago. Our problem is to further clear the channel so as to make certain a long and continuous voyage."

Turning specifically to the Nashua Company's mills, which he reported, suffered a loss of $1,300,000 during last year, Mr. Lennihan said their future was dependent on three forces—management, employees and community.

"There is an interdependence among these groups that is undeniable," he told the Rotarians, "and on the major problem of continued profitable operation of these local mills, their interests are identical.

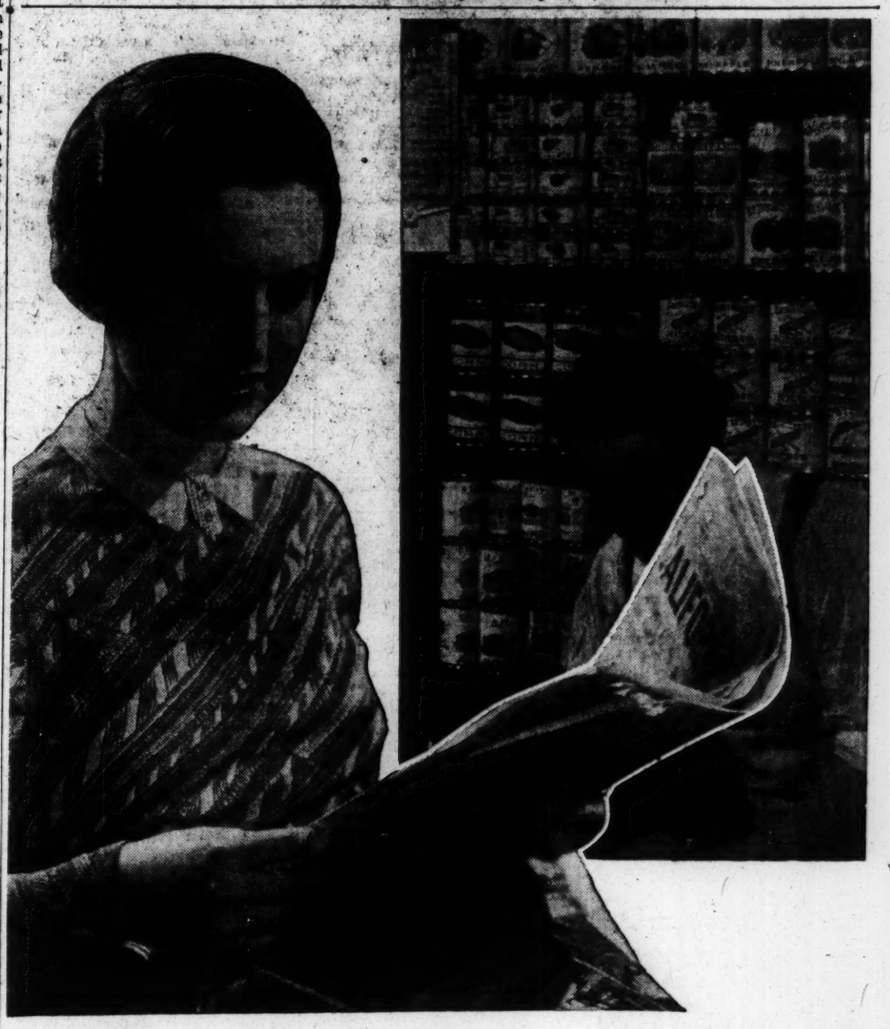
Report on Strike Awaited in Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 13 (AP)—The formal report of Clarence R. White, Vermont commissioner of industries, who has been investigating the 10-weeks strike of Vermont Marble Company employees, was awaited today by Gov. Charles M. Smith.

Governor Smith, who said he would do everything possible for an early settlement of the differences, said he had not yet received Mr. White's report.

A selectman of Rutland town, John Dwyer, was convicted Saturday by a jury on charges of failure to provide shoes and rubbers for the children of two strikers, and awaited sentencing. The maximum sentence for the offense is a fine of $1000 or a year in jail.

About 600 of the 1100 normally employed by the company struck for higher pay and better working conditions.



NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IS

POINT-OF-SHOPPING

ADVERTISING!

PEOPLE enter a museum to admire. They shop department store art galleries with an eye to buying. The difference in frame of mind illustrates an asset which only newspaper advertising enjoys.

Readers of newspapers turn each day consciously to the advertising columns in order to learn who in their community offers at what price what they want that day.

Newspaper advertising is *point-of-shopping* advertising!

It gets immediate results. It translates readers into buyers with least time and at lowest cost.

The newspaper advertiser on any day of the week and in the locality in which the reader lives can picture and describe merchandise, give its price and tell where it can be bought

—at a time when the reader is planning the day's buying.

Parkhurst Sees Abandonment Of Charlestown Prison Near; Cites Shift in Political Favor

Abandonment of Massachusetts' 132-year-old Charlestown State Prison and erection of a modern penal institution for dangerous criminals is more nearly possible today than at any time in the last two decades, Lewis Parkhurst, former State Senator and vigorous exponent of modern penology, asserted today.

Mr. Parkhurst is one of the original backers of the Norfolk Prison Colony, which was attacked some time ago by politicians eager to obtain the ousting of Howard B. Gill, the former Norfolk superintendent. Mr. Parkhurst acted as the chief defender of Norfolk during the Gill disturbance.

Would Abandon Charlestown

Today he is working for the complete abandonment of Charlestown State Prison, which penologists hold is one of the worst penal institutions in the country. Several Governors, including Governor Curley, have asked the Legislature for removal of the State Prison without success.

Mr. Parkhurst bases his optimistic assertion concerning Charlestown upon reports brought to him by legislators and upon, he said, the fact that the political group which profited through the existence of Charlestown State Prison no longer maintains a controlling hand over legislative activities.

The former Senator revealed this group profited through Charlestown by maintaining an underground communications system between those on the outside and prisoners on the inside.

"Whether the officials know it or not," Mr. Parkhurst said, "that communications system is still operating. A person wishing to get information in to prisoners can do so by paying considerable sums to certain persons.

These persons are and have been eager to maintain Charlestown for that reason, he contended. But their political power has been broken, he added, with the result that legislative sentiment for a new prison is more favorable than ever before.

Former Senator Parkhurst is not certain whether the proposed new prison should be a Massachusetts "Alcatraz," located on an island, or a prison established in a country district, far removed from the city. He is certain, however, that the prison should not be made a part of the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Separation Urged

"The man who goes to the State Prison should know that he has been singled out as a hardened criminal and the public should know it," Mr. Parkhurst said. "If the maximum security prison were located at Norfolk, near the minimum security colony, the public would not know whether the man sent to 'Norfolk' was a hardened criminal or a first offender. No, the new prison should be located far from the Norfolk colony."

The arguments for a new state prison are numerous, the original Norfolk booster declared. First, and perhaps the most important, is the argument that Charlestown is not safe.

Prison Is Not Safe

Mr. Parkhurst insisted the wall is not safe and that prison authorities have been apprehensive lest prisoners load a heavy truck with material and drive it through the wall. There are numerous other weak points in the prison, he added.

Furthermore, he said, the prison is unsanitary and conditions in it are conducive to prison unrest. Not all the unrest, he said, can be blamed on the parole system, although perhaps part of it may be due to the latter.

The second argument concerns economy. A state prison located in the country, where a garden may be operated in connection with the institution, would save the State at least $100,000 a year in food costs.

Also under the present system, he explained, each prisoner is given a certain ration whether he wants it or not. This system results in considerable waste. In a modern prison, more control of food is possible, and waste is reduced to a minimum, he said.

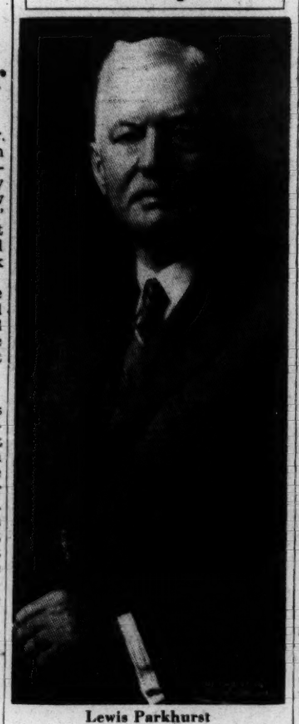
The third argument is that the Charlestown prison occupies 10 acres of land in the midst of the business and transportation section of Boston, valued at $1 per square foot. This land, he argues, should be put to other uses, and thus reduce the tax load on the taxpayers of Boston.

Additional economy would result from the use of modern machinery in the plants, the former Senator argued.

Mr. Parkhurst has numerous backers for his plan to abandon Charlestown State Prison. The supporters include Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Prison Bureau; W. Cameron Forbes, Governor-General of the Philippines, and several former state commissioners of correction.

The recent break at Charlestown also has intensified public sentiment for a new prison, and, Mr. Parkhurst hopes, this sentiment may force immediate legislative action to provide sufficient funds for its construction.

Penologist



Lewis Parkhurst
Believes the Abandonment of the Old Charlestown State Prison Is Possible in Near Future

Language Called Barrier Between East and West

Mutual study of culture and languages of East and West was urged by Sir George Sansom, in an informal talk on Saturday afternoon at the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union. Sir George, who is commercial counselor for the British Embassy at Tokyo and the author of various works on Japanese cultural subjects, came to this country as visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. Within the past week he has delivered lectures in the Lowell series, and at the Museum of Fine Arts.

The only great barrier between East and West, in his opinion, is the difference in language. Any future understanding between them, he told the English-Speaking Union, must be based on mutual knowledge of culture, obtained through acquaintance with the languages involved.

He reported a progressive effort in Japan to make use of the English language and stated that although a certain form of national sentiment had driven the teaching of English out of the elementary schools, it was still taught in the higher schools, and was influencing native speech and thinking to an extraordinary extent. In the large cities he said the best known English term is "Okay," which is frequently used by taxi drivers, bands of laborers, and all other types of people. The classic example he found in a tailor's shop having a notice, "Gentlemen's Tailor. Ladies may have fits upstairs."

Another popular Anglicism he recalled is "Awright," which the conductress employs in signaling to the driver of a bus, while such abbreviations "mobo" for "modern boy" and "home" for platform (at a railway station) offer baffling instances of linguistic leanings to the West.

At the end of the month he will sail on the Berengaria, for England, before returning to Tokyo.

Forests of Skis Dot Snow-Clad Hills

First snow trains of 1936 carry thousands of sports enthusiasts to New England mountains — Gay costumes of feminine contingent add splashes of color to winter background.

New England hills rang yesterday with the shouts and laughter of several thousand snow maidens and youths as snow trains inaugurated the 1936 season with a campaign that was highly successful "on all fronts."

Despite a start under gray skies in Boston, the weather improved as the trip progressed, the sun came out, but the temperature remained at about freezing, providing as nearly perfect a setting for snow sports as could be imagined. The expert skiers could, and did, complain that the slightly moist snow slowed up things a bit, but to most snow-train attenders the ground conditions were excellent.

Canaan Draws Crowds

By far the greater proportion of snow sportsters, 800, were transported to Canaan, N. H. The week-end train to Littleton, N. H., which left on Saturday carried 200 enthusiasts while about 260 were transported from Providence and Worcester by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in conjunction with the Boston & Maine Railroad, which originated the snow train idea.

Several hundred more people were carried from Portland to Fryeburg, Maine, by the Maine Central Railroad and the New Haven operated another excursion out of New York to Pittsfield in the Berkshires in western Massachusetts.

At Canaan a forest of skis and other snow equipment quickly emerged from two sections of train that ran about 15 minutes apart, and were then toted by many a brightly clad boy or girl into a dozen or so trucks lined up on the station platform. In fact, so thoroughly "sportsy" was this Canaan group that about 30 minutes after the trains arrived the center of town was practically deserted as the laughing and shouting people made their way to the hills.

Plenty of Skiing

The more adventurous and expert skiers embarked directly for the trails on Mt. Cardigan which loomed up about six miles away in the town of Orange. Many of these hardy people, in the six hours excursion time allotted them, ascended Mt. Cardigan by the Westside trail, skied down the east side to the Appalachian Mountain Club's ski cabin, reascended to the summit of Cardigan and returned to Orange by the Westside trail.

The enthusiastic and less expert group was transported by truck up Orange Mountain about three miles from Canaan. The more experienced among these went up Tug Mountain and slid down trails less difficult than those on Cardigan, while the remainder enjoyed themselves on the upland pasture lands at the base of Orange Mountain.

This year it was noticed, in contrast to former years the clothing and gear of even the amateur skiers is more professional looking then ever. Earlier many skiers had nothing more than a single leather loop for their toes while yesterday practically everybody had iron toe guides, hard leather ski boots and leather binding thongs to secure their heels snugly. There were more ski poles in evidence, further marks of a professional air that has pervaded this snow sport recently.

The costumes of the feminine contingent of the Canaan excursion were colorful and varied. Among the effective costumes were an all-white ensemble by a girl of distinctly Russian features and a brilliant red costume trimmed with white fur worn by another. Leather windbreakers, heavy wool mackintoshes and dark blue or black ski pants characterized most of the male costumes.

Skiing Most Popular

Skiing is by far the most popular sport, too, from all signs around Canaan and Orange. About 98 per cent of the train's membership were skiers. About a dozen preferred snowshoes while one double-runner was observed. There was no sledding for the snowfall of about 10 inches in the fields probably would have obstructed rapid progress on steel runners.

Joy reigned supreme throughout the day and as night began to fall in the short New England winter and happy but tired groups piled into waiting trucks to return to the train the orange hills it seemed surely must have smiled at the good work they had done that day.

By a Staff Photographer

Greasing the Way for a Swift Flight

This Girl Presents a Typical Picture of Activity Aboard the Canaan, N. H., Snow Train Yesterday. She Is Going About the Serious Business of "Waxing Down" Her Skis. The Type of Waxing Depends Upon the Snow Conditions. For a Heavy, Rather Sticky, Snow She Would Use a Different Type of Coating Than for Traveling Over Hard, Granular "Popcorn" Snow or Hard Crust With Light Powderly Snow Over It

German Regime Hit and Defended At Policy Meeting

"National Socialism is hurtling Germany toward war as it progressively impoverishes the mass of the people"—"National Socialism saved Germany from internationally induced chaos."

The Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association meeting at the Copley Plaza Hotel Saturday was asked to resolve these conflicting views on the status of Germany under Adolf Hitler. Miss Dorothy Thompson, foreign correspondent and wife of Sinclair Lewis, was the assailant of the Hitler regime. Dr. Frederich Ernest Auhagen, mining engineer, and until 1935 member of the Columbia University faculty, defended the Nazi Government.

Void of Purpose

Miss Thompson, who was expelled from Germany in 1934 for her attacks on Hitler, depicted National Socialism as void of any uniform purpose, as rising desperately from the hydra-headed grievances of post-war Germany, as threatened by heroic underground rebellion, as representing a spurious chanticleer crowing in a false dawn of recovery while wages and purchasing power sink. She predicted Naziism's final liquidation in war or in complete socialism—probably war.

Mr. Auhagen championed National Socialism as the savior of Germany. He said it is impossible to judge National Socialism unless its background is fully appreciated. The valiant German Republic buffeted by indemnities and the loss of invaluable industrial areas and raw materials, betrayed by an excess of civil tolerance and weighted with the stigma of international culpability, finally flew to pieces into 30 Reichstag factions, irreconcilable and unmanageable, according to Dr. Auhagen. National Socialism came to power as the largest political fragment and has ordered Germany into one pattern once again, Dr. Auhagen argued.

Dr. Auhagen's View

Hope has been restored, recovery has been more pronounced in Germany than in any other capitalistic nation, order, safety and international prestige were regained, Dr. Auhagen said. Persecutions of the Jews were regretted but rationalized on the grounds that the welfare of the majority frequently imposes hardships on the minority.

Miss Thompson attacked the façade shown to the world by National Socialism, denouncing is as a concealment of the true state of affairs under Adolf Hitler. Reduction of unemployment has been attained by turning 500,000 men into the army, by retiring 300,000 women from industry to their homes, by the exile of 60,000 Jews, by the consigning of 150,000 persons to concentration camps and by the device of not listing 200,000 jobless Jews as unemployed. No substantial increase in normal jobs has been achieved other than in the arms industry, Miss Thompson said. "And what will happen when the arms program is complete?" she asked.

Expense of Masses

Wages at an all-time low: 10 per cent increase in food prices, the consequent reduction of purchasing power to extreme levels, a vast increase in taxes and the national debt were data marshaled to support her contention that German recovery has been attained at the expense of the masses.

Miss Thompson, frankly identifying herself as pro-democracy, pro-Jew and pro-liberal, stressed the inhumanity of Jewish persecutions and abrogations of individual liberties. She apprehended the future when the militarism, the economics, the technique of Naziism will have borne their final fruit.

Dr. Auhagan saw mainly the past and the present. He saw the order and unity of today as contrasted with the strife and chaos of yesterday.

Partridge Enters Race for Congress

NORWAY, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—The contest for the Republican nomination to Congress from the first Maine district was further complicated today with the entrance of former U. S. Representative Donald B. Partridge of Norway.

Mr. Partridge, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1934, is the eighth candidate for the nomination.

Announcement of Mr. Partridge's candidacy was made in a statement yesterday in which he referred to his record as a member of the Seventy-second Congress from the former second Maine district, and his participation in town and county offices.

The first district seat is held by Representative Simon M. Hamlin (D) of South Portland, who has not announced his plans for the 1936 campaign.

Auburn Mayor Back on Job At Crossing After Inaugural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13—Cameras flashed, crowds gawked, and those persons unable to squeeze into the crowded council chamber craned their necks through the doorway, but Auburn's 57-year-old gate tender Mayor, Ernest E. Estes, refused to become excited and with complete show of self-possession took office last week. In a seven-minute inaugural he pledged his council to economy and tax reduction, warned that schools must not feel the effects of a narrow financial policy and reiterated campaign promises of rural fire protection.

To school children present as a part of their civic course, he said: "If some of us had had your advantages, we would be better prepared for this today."

Following the brief inaugural, the new city government twice distinguished itself. It elected the city's first woman city clerk and the first woman health officer in the State.

For Mayor Estes it was a big day and an exciting one. Besides the inaugural he had school board and water district meetings over which to preside. But the excitement did not cause him to forget his job and the next day bright and early he was on hand to lower the gates for the 6:30 express.

* * *

AAA and Milk

According to Harold J. Shaw, chairman of the State Milk Control Board which regulates prices and distribution of milk and cream produced and sold within Maine, the invalidation of AAA will have no effect upon its activities.

The Maine milk board operates in about 85 Maine communities, but not in Waterville where two Waterville dealers, declaring it unconstitutional, obtained a temporary injunction against it. Their bill in equity against the board will be considered by the Supreme Court in March.

* * *

Expensive AAA

Incidentally, the AAA proved expensive to Maine. Up to Nov. 1, 1936, there had been collected from Maine $3,462,469.68 in processing taxes. Total benefit payments in Maine up to Aug. 1, 1935, were estimated $5974. According to figures from the United States Department of Agriculture the total AAA expenditures in Maine for the fiscal period July 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, totaled $21,312,41, but of this amount $19,096.41 went for administrative expenses and only $2216 for benefit payments.

Interesting also to Maine citizens is the fact that Scott Wilson of the Circuit Court of Appeals, who wrote the first opinion that the AAA is unconstitutional, is a graduate of Bates College in the class of '92. His first public office was that of corporation counsel for the city of Portland. He later served as Maine's Attorney General and as an associate and finally Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in this State.

* * *

Relief Problems

Lewiston and Auburn are both having their problems in poor relief and WPA seems to be of very little help in solving them.

In 10 months of the current fiscal year, Lewiston has spent $136,825.53 for poor relief, at the same time receiving some $115,000 during 1935 from ERA and WPA. Its own expenses for poor relief were $25,000 above a year ago and for December were some $4000 more than December, 1934. In other words, federal money has failed to curtail Lewiston poor relief costs which have increased in the face of them.

Auburn, recipient during 1935 of some $100,000 in federal funds finds a similar situation existing. Poor relief costs for this city in 1935 were $33,371. Auburn officials find WPA inadequate for the task and that since it replaced ERA the city's own relief rolls have increased materially because pople have been unable to enlist in the WPA.

Quoddy Activities Revived as Project Gets $2,000,000 More

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—An additional $2,000,000 government appropriation infused new life into the giant Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project today.

Most of the 1250 workers laid off last week in what was described as a "seasonal" lull, awaited the return from Washington of Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, construction chief, to signalize a start on final preparations for major construction on the $36,000,000 tide trap.

Capt. Hugh J. Casey, acting administrative officer, said all dismissed relief workers, but not all non-relief employees, would be rehired.

The appropriation boosted to $7,000,000 the total already allocated the project.

The announcement of the $2,000,000 appropriation was followed by a statement from Washington that the War Department had recommended expenditure of $20,000,000 on Quoddy construction for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Stradivarius Quartet To Play in Cambridge

The Stradivarius Quartet of New York will give a free public concert at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Jan. 17, under the auspices of the Divisions of Music and Fine Arts of Harvard University. The program will include works of Bach, Haydn and Beethoven.

Members of the quartet include Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Marcel Dick, viola, and Iwan d'Archambeau, violincello. In years past, the quartet has given Cambridge concerts in the Fogg Art Museum.

Breton Environment in Coffee Shop Patrons of Which Voted 'No Liquor'

Down half a flight of stone steps in the middle of Newbury Street the epicurean Bostonian may savor the delights of Gallican cooking, in a truly Breton environment, with no liquors served.

When the sale of liquor became legal, the Brittany Coffee Shop conducted a ballot among its patrons, requiring "Yes" or "No" to the question, "Do you wish us to serve light wines and beer?" With just the slightest shrug of the shoulders the patrons made almost unanimous response in the negative, adding, "But why? We like you just as you are."

And of course they kept on going there because the cooking was always right, and the menu balanced almost to the point of esthetic design, and the furnishings an endless source of pleasure and interest.

Papered with red and white landscape and figure decorations in a Toile de Jouy style, reminiscent of the "pastoral" elegance of Marie Antoinette, the new room upstairs, which is very popular with college clubs, contains the latest acquisitions from northwestern France. Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, chairman of the committee, personally collected and shipped from Europe most of the furnishings—the pewter plates and tankards on the carved oak mantelshelf, the heavy Brittany pottery, brass andirons, earthen flower pots, china figurines, glazed roosters, and such rare objets d'art as the fine little brass Jeanne d'Arc on a bracket in the principal dining room.

Copper pans and skillets hanging on the wall suggest the shapely perfection of the omelette or "Eggs on the platter" which will finally reach the patron in the entertaining plate inscribed in school-hand French characters with the advice to "Consider your mother-in-law as a star in the heavens." The round metal dish is the very thing for the delectable "Tarte Maison."

The old-fashioned prints, once highly-colored, now mellowed to a softer pictorial interpretation of Napoleon at Sainte-Helène and the Battle of Moscow, hang above old paneling painted a soft, dark red used in Burgundy and achieved only after much experimenting with marine paints. And the waitresses are quite in keeping with their full skirts, gaily checked aprons and lace-edged, beribboned caps.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions; Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Thayer Collection of Paul Revere Silver. Wood cuts by Hans Baldung. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Japanese Pottery and Textiles. Sketches of Pompeian wall paintings. Through Jan. 15. Modern wood cuts, lithographs, and etchings. Through Jan. 31. Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Germanic Musem, Cambridge—War Etchings by Otto Dix. Feb. 4.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; 75-year-old presepio from Italy.

Junior League—Exhibition of Atges photographs. Through Feb. 10.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Holman's Print Shop—Memorial show of Timothy Cole's wood engravings.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Jacob Titiev. Through Jan. 30.

Boston Art Club—Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Jan. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors and etchings by Gordon Grant. Through Jan. 31.

Boston City Club—Water colors of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through Jan. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists—Drawings by Lillian Westcott Hale. Through Jan. 18.

Doll & Richards—Portraits in silhouette Baroness Maydell; Gay Nineties miniatures by Charles Turrell.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Camera Portraits by Andre Snow. Through January.

Children's Art Center—Etchings by Alphonse Shelton. Through Jan. 20.

Copley Society—Paintings by Dorothy Stanley Emmons. Exhibition of Camera Portraits. Through Jan. 24.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Lead cuts by Otto Nuckel to Jan. 25.

Goodman-Walker—Prints and drawings by Thomas Handforth.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Walter Koeniger. Figure pictures by American painters.

Women's City Club—Water colors by John Lavalle to Jan. 27.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Martha Crocker. Sketches by Aimee Lamb. Mediterranean paintings and water colors by Lester Hornby. Through Jan. 18.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Polly Nordell.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	"Hits & Encores"
5:15 Safety Crusaders	Gang; variety	Baseball School	shopping talks
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	NBC vocalist	"Dick Tracy" sk.	Al Roth's Orch.
6:00 News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 'Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie'	News; feature	Music by Rakov;	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 News; features	Soloist; speaker	soloists: orchestra.	Talk; "Vanished
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Three Scamps"	Radio Rendevous.	Voices"; sketch
7:00 NBC organist	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15 "Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra" sk.	Ted Husing; quar.	Jack Fisher's Or.
7:30 "Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45 Lois Ravel; orch.	Piano duo	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00 "Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Gabriel Heatter
8:15 Molly"; comedy	sic Hall; variety	his orchestra	Organ and piano
8:30 Paris Musicale; solo-	Richard Crooks;	"1-Night Stands";	Talk, Postmaster
8:45 ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra.	"Pick and Pat"	Gen. James Farley
9:00 Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater;	Southland sketch
9:15 soloists; orchestra	chorus; soloist	Edward G. Robin-	"Horse Sense"
9:30 Network dramatic	Grace Moore; so-	son in "The	Hugo Mariani's Or.
9:45 sketch; music	loist; orchestra	Boss"; orchestra	News Service
10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady;	Male chorus; Jack	Wayne King and
10:15 Hour; comedy; orch.	soloists; orchestra	Kilty, soloist	his orchestra
10:30 Music in the Russ	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news,	Sodero Directs: so-
10:45 Morgan Manner	George H. Dern	Spotlight Revue	loists; chorus
11:00 Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15 "Ink Spots"; quartet	Sports; records	Bert Block's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30 Ray Noble and his	Fisk Jubilee Sing-	Joe Reichman and	Vincent Lopez &
11:45 dance orchestra	ers; Negro choir	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast From Mayor's Office.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WEEI (WEAF), NBC String Quartet; pianist.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC New England Conservatory of Music program.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Library of Congress Musicale; Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Minerals and World Power," talks.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), "Music for Today"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WUAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party: Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; orch.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), "New Deal Spending," Rep. Allan F. Treadway, Massachusetts.
10:30 WTAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield studios.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably light rain this afternoon and early tonight, becoming colder late tonight, possibly with brief snow flurries; Tuesday fair and much colder; lowest temperature Tuesday night in the middle or lower 20's; moderate to fresh southeast and southwest winds, shifting to westerly tonight.

Massachusetts: Light rain this afternoon and early tonight, changing to snow flurries in the west portion; colder in the east and much colder in the west portion tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain this afternoon ending early tonight, colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Maine: Light rain changing to snow tonight; Tuesday fair, much colder late tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Light rain changing to snow and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Vermont: Light rain this afternoon changing to snow flurries and much colder tonight, cold wave in the north portion tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southerly winds possibly reaching gale force and shifting to westerly and diminishing tonight; overcast weather with rain early tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	Minneapolis	0	-2
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	66	62
Chicago	22	22	New York	42	36
Denver	50	36	Norfolk	44	38
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	40	36
Jacksonville	50	42	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	26	26	San Francisco	54	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	40	38
Miami	66	64			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 13.
B—Minimum, Jan. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:20 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 2:49 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

85th Birthday Sale!

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

85 Years of Building . . . For the Future

A Scoop!

WOVEN BY THE BIGELOW WEAVERS

Just twice a year we are able to offer these famous Bigelow-Sanford rugs at such tremendous savings!

BIGELOW-SANFORD

RUGS

(discontinued patterns)

"Beauvais"—a rug well known to New Englanders for its beauty of color, richness of design, and durability. Compact Persian, Chinese and modernistic designs. Sizes 9x12 and 8.3x10.6. Reg. $49.50 — $39.50

"Sanforstan"—another very popular Bigelow-Sanford rug, closely woven in a variety of fine designs and color tones. Heavily fringed, and designed especially for dining and living rooms. 9x12 and 8.3x10.6. Reg. $64.50 — $49.50

"Fervak"—a heavy Axminster rug which sells day in and day out at $44.50. The fine designs and soft colorings make them adaptable to every room in your house. Sizes 9x12 and 8.3x10.6. Reg. $44.50 — $34.75

Reg. $8.75 Bigelow-Sanford waffle top hair cushions. Size 9x12 and 8.3x10.6. Sale Price, $4.89

USE OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Tennis Pros Open Tour Of American Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Form, as expressed in the previous amateur rankings of the players, held true on Saturday, when the most ambitious tour of professional lawn tennis players started on Saturday evening, before the largest crowd that could be packed into Madison Square Garden for a tennis match.

For the first time since the unlamented times of C. C. Pyle, women took part in the professional ranks, as Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, second ranking player of the United States, encountered Eleanor Jane Sharp. A real battle developed, as the winner of the national amateur indoor championship last year, made a strong fight against her better-known opponent. But Mrs. Arnold finally outspeeded her fellow-Californian, and came through victorious at 6—4, 6—4. Her shots were better gauged, and kept Miss Sharp on the run.

Tilden Beats Bell

R. Berkeley Bell, the other new recruit for the tour, made a good stand against William T. Tilden 2d, especially in the second set, but was finally vanquished at 6—1, 6—4.

The real sensation of the evening was the brilliant play of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., international professional champion, who simply swamped Lester R. Stoefen, allowing him only four games in the two sets, to win at 6—2, 6—2. His dazzling speed confounded Stoefen, and though the latter used his reach and height, he was on the defensive most of the time, and never had a chance to even matters.

Lott Wins

The other matches brought George M. Lott Jr. victory over Bruce Barnes, 6—2; Vines and Bell defeated Lott and Stoefen, 6—4, 6—4, and Mrs. Arnold and Stoefen defeated Miss Sharp and Tilden, 6—3, 7—5.

The tour will move as a whole for the first few larger cities, though with probable changes in the arrangement of the matches, then will split, with the two units covering practically all of the tennis playing cities of the United States, the most ambitious attempt ever staged by the organization.

Princeton Tigers Won 233 Contests In 1935 Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 11—Official figures released recently by the Princeton University Athletic Association reveal that a steady increase in the winning percentage of Tiger athletic teams, which has prevailed since 1931, when it stood at .572, until 1934, when the mark had risen to .660, was broken last year with a percentage drop of .631.

Fifty-two different Tiger teams engaged in 374 contests during the calendar year of 1935. Two hundred and thirty-three victories were recorded, as against 134 defeats and seven ties, for a percentage of .631.

Tiger freshman athletes produced the best record, with junior varsity next and varsity last. The various freshman contests played during the year just ended saw 85 victories, 37 defeats and one tie for a percentage of .691. The jayvees had a percentage of .641 with 32 victories, 14 defeats and two ties.

The 22 varsity combinations, just three more than there were freshman and 11 more than represented the junior varsity, compiled a mark of .581 by 116 triumphs, 83 defeats and four ties in their 203 contests.

Princeton managed to win 14 of the 27 games played with Harvard, but bowed before their other traditional rival, Yale. The Eli held a definite advantage in contests with the Orange and Black, winning 24 out of 44 games. Only the Tiger freshmen, who won nine out of 17 contests, were able to shade the Eli.

The varsity football and lacrosse teams, the junior varsity baseball team, 150-pound football squad, lightweight rugby group, jayvee lacrosse team, and the freshman cross-country, hockey and squash players and 150-pound and second crews, all attained championship records during the 1935 campaign.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	6	5	51	37	28
Rangers	9	5	10	46	55	23
Chicago	10	2	10	39	38	22
Boston	9	3	10	38	33	21

Canadian Division

Montreal	10	4	9	46	50	24
Toronto	10	3	7	61	52	23
Americans	8	3	11	46	52	19
Canadiens	6	6	11	42	52	18

Results Jan. 11

Canadiens 7, Toronto 3.
Montreal 3, Americans 2.

Results Jan. 12

Boston 6, Rangers 3.
Detroit 6, Montreal 0.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

Jackson in Tiger Farm

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13 (AP)—George Brannon, president of the Jackson Baseball Club of the reorganized Cotton States League, announced Saturday a working agreement had been completed with the world champion Detroit Tigers under which the Jackson Senators would become a farm of the American League Club.

Amusements

BOSTON

CEILING ZERO
Mary Young's Production
"Best in 10 years"—Leo Gaffney, Eve. 8:30—50c to $1.50, plus tax. Pop. priced mats., Wed., Sat., 50c to $1.00, plus tax.
JOHN CRAIG'S
COPLEY
CIRCLE 0919

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER 2ND WEEK
RONALD COLMAN
in CHARLES DICKENS'
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Olneyville Swimmer Sets World Record

By the Associated Press

Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 13

JOHNNY HIGGINS of the Olneyville (R. I.) Boys' Club swimming team established a new world's record for the 200-meter breaststroke in a meet with the Bowdoin College junior varsity squad here Saturday night.

Higgins was clocked by A. A. U. timers in 2m. 40 3-5s. The previous record, credited to Leonard Spence of the New York A. C., was 2m. 42.6s.

Hoppe Achieves Ambition Winning Third Cue Title

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, the boy wonder and the grand old man of billiards at the same time, seems to be getting better as he grows older.

At the age of 48, when most men in sports are through, Hoppe today had achieved the ambition of his life—winning the world's three-cushion billiard championship, the only title that ever eluded him, from Welker Cochran in a challenge match. He is the first billiard player to hold three titles at the same time, the three-cushion crown, the 18.1 balkline championship and the one-cushion, or cushion carom, title.

Rated as the greatest billiard player of all time, he first grabbed the cue at the age of 7 in a hotel owned by his father in Cornwell-on-the-Hudson. Since then he has won 20 championships.

Charley Peterson of St. Louis, the famous trick shot star, who has traveled the country with Hoppe for 30 years giving exhibitions, says that Hoppe is the greatest player that ever lived. He still refers to Willie as "the boy."

"I never saw anybody like him," Peterson said today. "He's clean, affable, and refined all the way through. I've always preached to others to 'lead the life of Hoppe' and they would be a success."

Hoppe's first distinguished championship achievement was scored back in 1906, when, at the age of 18, he went to Paris and conquered the 60-year-old Maurice Vigmaux, for the world's 18.1 balkline championship.

Hoppe was jubilant over his victory over Cochran, whom he defeated 300 to 208 in a challenge match ending Saturday night. He's been trying for the title for eight years and made five attempts to win it. He finished second three times and fourth once.

He is the father of a married daughter and a 17-year-old son, who, he says, is "no account" as a billiard player. Hoppe said he never tried to teach him because he felt he would never become a star.

Bobby Burns Leading American Association

American Hockey Association Standing
(At close of play Jan. 8)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
St. Louis	12	3	6	53	39	24
St. Paul	10	3	4	45	29	20
Oklahoma City	10	3	5	43	25	20
Kansas City	9	1	8	34	34	18
Tulsa	7	0	13	34	59	14
Wichita	3	0	15	24	47	6

(No points for tie games)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13—Oklahoma City and St. Louis hockey players share the leading places in the individual scoring list of the American Hockey Association released yesterday from the league headquarters. Bobby Burns, Oklahoma City forward, tops the list with 11 goals and 12 assists. Close behind is Manager "Shrimp" McPherson of St. Louis, who has 10 goals and 10 assists, and Frank Ingram of Oklahoma City, tied with McPherson, with 12 goals and 8 assists. Pete Palangio, once the property of Canadiens in the N. H. L., is fourth. St. Louis is leading the league and the point system is based only on victories, ties not counting. The leading scorers:

Players, team	G	A	Pts
Burns, Oklahoma City	11	12	23
McPherson, St. Louis	10	10	20
Ingram, Oklahoma City	12	8	20
Palangio, St. Louis	7	9	16
Mitchell, Oklahoma City	4	11	15
O. Hanson, St. Paul	8	7	15
Desjardin, Tulsa	5	10	15
Bailey, Tulsa	5	9	14
Burmister, St. Louis	6	7	13
McKenzie, Kansas City	7	6	13
Paddon, St. Louis	7	6	13
H. Johnson, St. Paul	3	9	12
Wakeford, Tulsa	6	6	12
Brink, K. C.	2	9	11
Matsche, St. Paul	7	4	11
Dahlston, St. Paul	6	5	11
Acaster, Oklahoma City	5	5	10
Purpur, St. Louis	7	3	10
Flood, St. Paul	7	3	10

Sorensen's Jumps Win

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. J., Jan. 13 (AP)—Harald Sorensen of the Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association won Class A honors in a ski jumping contest here yesterday on a jump barely covered with snow which had been stored under cover since the last heavy fall. Sorensen made leaps of 135 and 146 feet, the second the longest of the day, to score 221.3 points. Sigurd Jorgenson of the Norway Ski Club, New York, was second with 214.4 points. He jumped 127 and 137 feet.

Swimming Records Fall

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Alice Bridges, former United States indoor backstroke swimming champion and holder of several world records, shattered two American marks in a 220-yard scratch race here Saturday night. Miss Bridges was clocked in 2m. 33 2-5s. at 200 yards, besting Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett's record by 2 2-5s., and covered the 220 in 2m 49 1-5s., knocking 5 3-5s. off the mark held by Erna Kompa, also of New York.

College Swimming Results

Brown 47, Boston 30.
Colgate 39, Columbia 32.
Macalester 56, St. Olaf 19.
Manhattan 45, Rensselaer P. I. 32.
Michigan 59, Indiana 25.
Princeton 55, Lehigh 16.
Swarthmore 47, West Chester T. 19.
Worcester 50, Coast Guard 27.
Yale 54, Alumni 12.
Wesleyan 46, Mass State 31.
Rochester 57, Cornell 15.

Where to Dine

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Good Food
Invitingly Served at
MISS MacKENZIE'S
163 Waterman Street Tel. PL. 7515
Luncheon 1-2 Dinner 6:30-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Southeastern To Bring Back Title Cage Tournament

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—An undisputed basketball championship will be awarded in the Southeastern Conference this season with the reinstatement of the Conference tournament as the determining factor in the bestowal of the title.

Complications forced the circuit to forgo the tournament in 1935 and thus Louisiana State and Kentucky quintets, unbeaten in the Conference, laid claims to the title, L. S. U. with a dozen victories and the Wildcats with 11.

Almost from the beginning of basketball in the old Southern Athletic Association, "mother league" of the Southeastern, the title has been awarded on the basis of tournament play.

Challenged From All Sides

Prospects this year for the top teams of 1935 range from mediocre to fair, with at least a half dozen other conference squads improved to the rank of threatening challengers.

Louisiana lost four of its first five players, among them the all-Southeastern luminary, Malcolm Wade, a colorful defender and sharpshooter who now is an assistant coach at Baton Rouge.

Kentucky, for many years a conference leader on the maple courts, lacks its characteristic power. The Wildcats' greatest setback was the unexpected loss of Leroy Edwards, all-conference high-scoring center, who left college to enter the pro ranks. Edwards amassed 343 points to top the nation's high scorers last season. Coach Adolph Rupp had planned to mold his 1936 quintet around the giant from Indianapolis.

Reserves and sophomores, however, are numerous on squads at both L. S. U. and Kentucky and indications are that Coach Rupp's Wildcats and Harry Rabenhorst's Tigers may rule as favorites in the tournament play starting at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 28.

Wildcats Tackle Hard Schedule

Kentucky's schedule includes eight Conference tests, but the toughest opposition will be outside the circuit, against such teams as Pitt, New York University, Michigan State, Notre Dame, Butler and Creighton.

Fifteen Conference contests are billed for Louisiana. The Tigers depend upon development of reserves and progress made by graduates from the freshman ranks. The lone survivor of the 1935 campaign is Lloyd Lindsey, lanky center.

Among the returning reserves who earned letters last year are Arnold Bryan and William Leathers, forwards; William Bohannon, center; Nolen Miller and Wendell Wells, guards. Two promising newcomers are Ray Giacoma, small, speedy forward from California, and Conley Hathorn, guard and high scorer of the frosh.

Kentucky retains two of its veteran guards of 1935—Millard Anderson, the captain, and Warfield Donohue, elongated junior who broke into the regular lineup as a sophomore. Leading contenders for the vacated forward berths are Ralph Carlisle, 6-foot-2 junior; Joseph Hagen and Rice Walker, sophomores. When Edwards left college, Coach Rupp shifted Garland Lewis, 6-foot-3, from forward to center.

New York Wins First Leg On New Lockett Trophy

By a Staff Writer

The squash racquets team representing New York yesterday won the first leg on the new Lockett Trophy, donated by Arthur H. Lockett for intercity competition between Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

This year's series was played at the Harvard Club of Boston, starting on Saturday and closing yesterday. On the opening day of play, New York defeated Philadelphia, 5 matches to 2. Yesterday morning the Boston team downed Philadelphia 4 to 3, and in the afternoon, New York defeated Boston by a close score, 4 to 3. The total points in the series were: New York 9, Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.

The winning team was composed of Beekman Pool, Robert Grant 3d, Baldwin Terry, Arthur H. Barker, Eliot D. Pratt, H. J. Starke and Donald M. Frame.

Lockett presented the first trophy in 1925. The New York team in 1930 gained permanent possession of this trophy. A duplicate trophy was donated and finally won permanently by Philadelphia in 1934 in New York. The present trophy will go to the team winning it five times.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	2	9	90	72	30
London	12	2	9	58	53	26
Buffalo	11	3	7	46	42	25
Rochester	4	0	16	45	67	8

Western Division

Detroit	13	3	8	75	54	29
Cleveland	13	1	8	70	66	27
Pittsburgh	9	0	14	74	90	18
Windsor	6	5	11	45	59	17

Results Jan. 11

Cleveland 6, London 4.
Buffalo 1, Windsor 0.
Rochester 6, Syracuse 3.

Result Jan. 12

Syracuse 5, Windsor 2.

Americans Tie French

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—The United States Olympic hockey team locked in a 4-all tie with the French Volants Saturday night in its first game after arriving in Europe. The Americans showed the effects of their sea voyage, which ended Friday, in their poor teamwork, but balanced it with good individual play. Outstanding for the Americans were Goalie Tom Moone and Johnny Garrison of Boston and Fred Kammer of New York. The Olympics rallied brilliantly to score three goals in the final period after trailing 1 to 0 at the end of the first frame and 2 to 1 after the second.

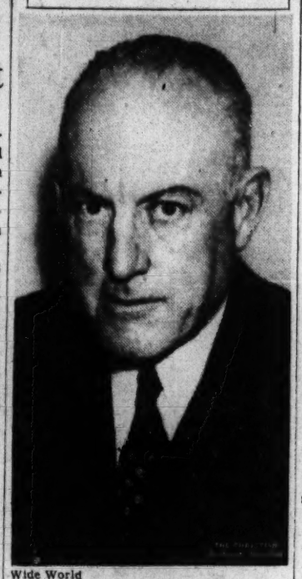
Woman Driver Is First

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 13 (AP)—A woman driver, Katheryn Dewey of the Lake Placid Club, captured first honors in both the two and four "man" divisions in the novice bobsleigh race held on the Mount van Hoevenberg run yesterday. Miss Dewey competed against eight male drivers in the four-man and seven in the two-man class to assert feminine supremacy in the season's first competition. Her time in the four-man section, two heats, was 121.25 seconds, while in the boblet division she also led the field in 126.85 seconds. A light snow kept the course from being in prime condition.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 16, West Side Y. 9.

New Golf Head



Wide World

John G. Jackson
President, United States Golf Association

Olympic Committee Selects Squad Of Leading Fencers

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The American Olympic fencing team will be chosen from a squad of 39 names by the Olympic Fencing Committee. While the list, announced yesterday, will not determine the choices, it will be used as a guide by the committee. Eastern fencers compose the greater part of the squad.

The candidates in the East have been rated according to a point system on their performances to date. Further credit will be given for performances in the 1936 United States championships and Olympic trials. The championships may serve as the deciding competition if the rivalry is close.

Among the leaders in the eastern lists are Joseph L. Levis and Warren Dow of Boston and H. V. Allesandroni and Dernell Every of New York in foil; Lt. F. R. Weber, Lt. J. A. Sands, M. A. DeCapriles and J. R. DeCapriles, all of New York, in epee, and Norman C Armitage, John R. Huffman, S. T. Stewart and E. S. Acel, New York, in epee. The DeCapriles brothers are the only ones listed among the high point scorers in all three weapons

Western squad members include: Foil—W. W. Chiprin, Champaign, Ill.; Lt. Richard C. Steere, U. S. N., San Pedro, Calif., and Campbell Nelson, Chicago; epee—Andrew Boyd, Pasadena, Calif.; Edward Carfagno, Alhambra, Calif.; Harry Gillies, Chicago; Fred Linkmeyer, Los Angeles, and Norman Rothenheber, St. Louis. Sabre—R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles; Lon Hooker, St. Louis, and Ferard Leicester, San Francisco.

U. S. Wolfe-Noel Cup Players Are Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Several surprises developed when the United States Wolfe-Noel squash racquets team to go to England next month was finally announced over the week end, with several of those favored for selection displaced by new candidates. The chief of the newcomers is Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., and Radcliffe College, whose recent record did not seem as good as some of the others in the recent tryout at the Junior League here. Mrs. Rogers Dunn of New York, winner of the tryouts, was the other final selection.

This completes the team of seven, six players and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, the nonplaying captain, who also led the team which won the Wolfe-Noel Cup at Boston last year. Anne Page, newly crowned Middle States champion, and Cecelia Bowes, runnerup for the title, will represent the Philadelphia district, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. Dunn, New York, Miss Sears and Miss Drury, Boston, with Elizabeth Woolsey, New Haven, now abroad, the other member.

Of last year's team, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia are displaced by Mrs. Dunn and Miss Drury.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	1	5	69	29	31
Springfield	12	3	10	77	61	27
Providence	12	3	9	51	61	27
New Haven	10	3	11	62	73	23
Boston	4	2	18	43	78	10

Results Jan. 11

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.
Providence 6, Springfield 4.

Results Jan. 12

Springfield 4, New Haven 4, overtime.
Providence 2, Philadelphia 2, overtime.

College Wrestling Results

Columbia 17, Bklyn. P. I. 13.
F. & M. 33, Gallaudet 5.
Harvard 20, Brown 10.
Haverford 19, Gettysburg 13.
Lehigh 31, Syracuse 3.
Minnesota 29, Carleton 3.
Princeton 26, Rutgers 0.
St. Lawrence 38, Ithaca 0.
Yale 30, New Britain Y. M. C. A. 1.

Minnesota Coach to Stay

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Bernie Bierman has definitely decided to remain at the University of Minnesota as head football coach, turning down an offer of $15,000 a year to return to Tulane University. This was learned from an authoritative source last night, as a conference involving Bierman, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, director of athletics at the New Orleans institution, and Frank McCormick, athletic director at the University of Minnesota, broke up.

U. S. Olympic Squads Arrive

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Jan. 13 (AP)—The United States Olympic bobsleigh and ski squads arrived yesterday along with the much desired snowstorm which is expected to make possible preliminary practice. The athletes were given a formal welcome by the Burgomaster of Garmisch, members of the City Council and the Olympic organizing committee. The snow was 16 inches deep in Garmisch and three feet deep in the mountains.

Chicago Buys Kendall

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks hockey team have purchased Billy Kendall, right wing, from the London (Ont.) Tecumsehs. Kendall played with the Black Hawks for two seasons before being released to London for further training.

Writing Golfers Asked to Watch Amateur Status

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Lawson Little and other amateur golfers who wield a typewriter as a sideline, must keep their writings on the amateur side of the fence hereafter, according to John G. Jackson, new president of the United States Golf Association.

Although Little made certain of his status before he undertook to conduct the syndicated newspaper column formerly written by Bobby Jones, he has been skirting the ragged edge, Jackson said.

In his first article he proposed that a golf swing could be improved by pausing at the top of the backswing. He is reported to have come close to giving instruction in other articles.

Some time this year, Jackson plans to add to the definition of an amateur a clear-cut interpretation with regard to writing articles.

There is no objection, he said, to an amateur golfer writing about personalities or experiences in the sport or to his describing how he saw another player make a certain shot, as long as the description is only an incident in the article.

Jackson said Little had been called in after a few of his early columns and had been requested to refrain from writing advice-giving articles. He has complied to "some extent."

"We understand that some of the good amateur players all over the country are writing the same kind of articles—the type Bob Jones did six years ago—and we're anxious to put a stop to it," Jackson said.

Unnecessary Grid Roughness Brings 15-Yard Penalty

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Anything that looks like unnecessary roughness will be called without fear or favor by football officials working games in the 14 states which play under the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations Code, from next season on.

The football rules committee, seeking to eliminate all injury hazards from prep games, finished its two-day session Saturday by tightening the sections covering unnecessary roughness. The federation's code is used in Illinois, Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Colorado.

Particular emphasis was laid on tackling ball carriers out of bounds and neck and head tackling. From now on, the officials will enforce a 15-yard penalty for tackling out of bounds, and the same assessment will be made for tackles on which the defensive player appears to wrench or twist the ball carrier's neck or head. The responsibility for knowing when the man with the ball is out of bounds will rest with the tackler.

A proposal to establish a "safety zone" along the sidelines also was adopted.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 43, Louisiana St. 34.
Allegheny 27, Penn 24.
Alumni 34, Heidelberg 32.
Amherst 50, Clark 26.
Arkansas 34, Texas A. and M. 27.
Army 52, Lehigh 21.
Baldwin-Wallace 50, Western Reserve 27.
Blackburn 26, Shurtleff 26.
Bloomsburg T. 39, Mansfield T. 27.
Bucknell 38, Lafayette 37.
Brown 47, Boston 30.
California (Pa.) 47, Lock Haven T. 32.
Capital 51, Hiram 24.
Carnegie Tech 28, Geneva 25.
Central Normal 53, East Illinois T. 27.
Cincinnati 26, Ohio Wesleyan 24.
C. C. N. Y. 40, Yale 15.
Coast Guard 40, Boston 34.
Coe 22, Knox 21.
Colorado State 27, Colorado Mines 21.
Columbia C. 33, Penn 30.
Concordia 22, Macalester 21.
Dartmouth 34, Pennsylvania 33.
Davis-Elkins 76, West Liberty T. 47.
Dayton 37, Marshall 35.
DePaul 40, St. Louis 16.
Defiance 47, Toledo St. John's 36.
Dennison 39, Franklin 25.
Detroit 30, Loyola 19.
Drexel 38, Albright 34.
Duke 45, Virginia 29.
Duquesne 46, Villanova 40.
Earlham 39, Wilmington 22.
East Stroudsburg 45, Savage 37.
Elizabethtown T. 37, Philo. S. of O. 31.
Elon 24, St. John's 21.
E. C. Okla T. 40, Cent Okla T. 30.
Findlay 31, Kent State 26.
Fordham 20, St. Francis 18.
Fort Hays State 30, Southwestern 27.
Franklin 29, Evansville 24.
F. & M. 54, Lebanon Valley 29.
Georgetown C. 31, Alfred Holbrook 22.
Gustavus Adolphus 43, Mankato T. 27.
Hamilton 36, Rennselaer P. I. 31.
Harvard 36, Tufts 35.
Haverford 53, Princeton S. 15.
Illinois 29, Wisconsin 27.
Indiana 27, Northwestern 24.
Iowa 25, Ohio State 23.
Ithaca 43, Hartwick 37.
John Marshall 41, Alfred 5.
Kansas State 38, Missouri 19.
Kansas 38, Iowa State 17.
La Salle 36, Penn M. C. 30.
Mt. St. Mary's 36, Juniata 22.
Marietta 48, Oberlin 21.
Marquette 32, Oshkosh 31.
Mass. State 28, Williams 20.
Michigan 38, Minnesota 28.
Milford 38, Conn. (JC.) 25.
Montana State 42, Brigham Young 40.
Navy 36, Penn State 30.
N. Y. Aggies 20, Cooper Union 19.
N. Y. U. 39, Columbia 27.
Niagara 40, St. John's 37.
North Dakota 37, Omaha 19.
Ohio 33, Miami 28.
Oklahoma A. & M. 32, Creighton 22.
Parsons 37, Simpson 27.
Princeton 38, Cornell 30.
Providence 51, St. Anselm's 30.
Purdue 44, Chicago 21.
R. I. State 51, Brown 31.
Rio Grande 62, Mountain State 21.
St. Joseph's 35, Loyola 42.
Seton Hall 28, Moravian 22.
Shippensburg T. 50, Millersville T. 46.
So. California 35, California 22.
Stevens Tech 21, Bklyn P. I. 15.
Suffield 23, Morse B. C. 19.
Syracuse 37, Rochester 33.
Temple 42, West Virginia 34.
Texas Christian 29, So. Methodist 23.
Transylvania 28, E. Kentucky T. 27.
Trinity 53, Union 18.
U. C. L. A., 44, Stanford 37.
Union 50, Trinity 27.
Newark 33, Oglethorpe 26.
Texas 24, Baylor 23.
Upper Iowa 49, Buena Vista 36.
Ursinus 19, Gettysburg 16.
Utah State 46, Utah 41.
Wagner 44, St. Peter's 26.
Wayne T. 47, Peru T. 9.
Washington 40, Washington St. 23.
Wash. and Jeff. 44, Muskingum 42.
Wash. & Lee 28, North Carolina 25.
Washington 38, Grinnell 34.
Washington C. 41, West Maryland 35.
Wesleyan 45, Conn. State 35.
Western State 42, Colorado C. 37.
West Chester T. 57, Kutztown T. 32.
West Texas T. 27, Sam Houston 21.
Wichita 34, Washburn 29.
Wooster 41, John Carroll 30.

College Fencing Result

Illinois 15, Chanute Field 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

Toronto Leafs Meet Bruins in Boston Tomorrow Night

CONNY SMYTHE and his high-scoring Toronto Leafs come to Boston tomorrow night for one of the featured bookings of the season at the Boston Garden, and the Bruins have hopes of making the visit highly profitable for themselves.

This is one of the high-spot weeks of the Bruins' campaign, a week that may very well determine their final position in the standing, because following this Garden game with the Leafs, they get ready for a return game in Toronto on Saturday and a game the following night in Chicago. Then they return to Boston to play the powerful Montreal Maroons.

Bruins have been coming along nicely since the first quarter of the season and Manager Frank Patrick feels that if they can duplicate their fine performance of a week ago at the Garden, when they shut out the Chicago Hawks, 2 to 0, Boston hockey fans will have plenty to cheer about. It promises to be far and away the biggest gathering that has watched the Bruins play in Boston this season. The advance sale has been far ahead of any other game, and while there will be seats for most of the fans, Manager Tom Waters of the Garden box office counsels that tickets be picked up early.

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Cubs Face Easy Week—The Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League have an easy week ahead with no game scheduled until Saturday, when they meet Providence Reds. The week will be put to good use, however, because Art Ross will continue to aid Manager Fred Hitchman with the team and daily practice sessions will be held to smooth out the faults of the young Bruins.

The Cubs showed a decided improvement in their game against the Philadelphia Ramblers at the Garden Saturday. Costly penalties contributed to Philadelphia's third-period winning goal to give the young Rangers a 2-to-1 decision.

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Harvard Plays Pennsylvania—Harvard's varsity basketball team will play its first home Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game against University of Pennsylvania at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 8:30 tonight. The game will be the second league contest for Pennsylvania and the third for Harvard, which previously lost to Dartmouth and Cornell.

Pennsylvania a year ago had the outstanding team of the Eastern League, but notwithstanding Harvard played two fine games with them, losing 26—16 at Philadelphia and 43—23 at Cambridge. The Pennsylvania team last year won 16 and lost 4 games and its championship came after a victory over Columbia in a playoff game.

This season Pennsylvania has defeated Lafayette, LaSalle and Penn Military College, and lost close games to Syracuse and Penn State. The Pennsylvania team arrived in Boston last night and is staying at the Hotel Commander.

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Here and There—In the Lockett Trophy intercity squash racquets series played at the Harvard Club of Boston over the week end, John M. Hall, recent winner of the Middlesex Bowl, defeated Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, 15—7, 12—15, 13—15, 15—11, 17—15 . . . Playing against New York in the deciding team match, Hall lost a four-game tussle with Beekman Pool, former Harvard star . . . J. Lindsay Ware and Harry K. Cross also won matches against Philadelphia while John G. Cornish, Thomas E. Jansen and Cross beat New York players . . . Class A teams will return to competition tomorrow in the inter-club series sponsored by the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association with Lincoln's Inn playing at Harvard Club; Harvard Grads at Harvard University; Union B. C. Blues vs. Union B. C. Whites, and University Club drawing a bye . . . This series will run for six weeks more . . . Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, present champion, has been seeded at the top of the list in the men's Bay State squash racquets championship which opens at the Union Boat Club this week . . . Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston will again defend the Massachusetts squash title she has held for several years against a field of 17 of the leading players in this section, starting today at the Harvard Club.

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New England will be represented on the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup women's squash racquets team by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., and Radcliffe College of Cambridge, and Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., who is now abroad competing in skiing events . . . Harvard's swimmers swamped the Greenwood Men's Club by 58 to 16 on Saturday . . . Boston University swimmers lost a meet to Brown Saturday, 30 to 47 . . . Robert S. Gillette, a senior from Brookline, has been chosen commodore of Nautical Association at Massachusetts Technology . . . Play in the handball tournament at the Boston Y has narrowed down to the quarterfinal round . . . The Eastern Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting at the Harvard Club of Boston tomorrow . . . Although Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and other Bay State officials lost their fight for abolition of the stymie, it is understood that they will continue the battle at the next meeting of the U. S. G. A. in New York.

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Harvard's hockey team is scheduled to play the Boston Olympics at the Boston Arena tomorrow night in a doubleheader, the other teams being Northeastern and Boston College . . . Yesterday afternoon in the Boston Garden, the St. Doms of Lewiston, Maine, playing before a crowd of 1500 persons, defeated the Boston Olympics, 4 to 3 . . . Two other hockey games in the Boston Garden yesterday resulted as follows: University City Club 6, Framingham H. C. 0; Melrose H. C. 3, Maple Leafs of Amesbury 1 . . . Members of the Boston and Winchester curling clubs will compete against Yarmouth curlers in Nova Scotia this winter . . . Lack of ice surfaces available for play prevented the invasion of Greater Boston by Yarmouth curlers this season . . . Thousands of winter sports enthusiasts invaded Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont resorts over the week end . . . Dartmouth's first ski school closed its five-day session yesterday with some of the students using Hell's Highway for steep slope work.

Jimmy Hines Leads Touring Golfers

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—Touring golfers turned toward northern California today, with young Jimmy Hines, newly crowned king of the Los Angeles $5000 open, leading the brigade.

Hines, a strapping, free-swinging professional from Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., won the Los Angeles trophy, and what was probably more important to him, $1500 in cash, with a par 72-hole score of 280.

It was his second straight victory in southern California winter tournaments. The Sunday before he took the Riverside $3000 open.

Going into the last round 3 strokes up on Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., Hines faltered under the strain of earlier sub-par shooting. He dropped four strokes when he hooked into traps on the fourteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth, and finished with a card for the tournament of 69—68—69—74—280.

Picard, tied with Hines at the start of the championship round, finished up with a 284 to tie for second and third place money with Jimmy Thompson, long driving pro from Ridgewood, N. J. They split $1300.

Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., the defending champion, carded a 285, as did Marty Fry, young Oakland (Calif.) pro. The two divided $700.

Collins Looks Over Charlotte Situation

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 13 (AP)—Eddie Collins, manager of the Boston Red Sox, said here Saturday the club's Piedmont League baseball franchise, placed in Charlotte last year, would not be awarded probably until Feb. 1.

Collins was here to look over the Charlotte situation with George Toporcer, who will serve as president and playing manager of the Red Sox's Piedmont farm. Several other cities, notably Rocky Mount, are under consideration.

In the midst of the season here last year, the City Council adopted a "blue law" ordinance which prohibited Sunday baseball here. This, it was believed, was a factor in the Red Sox organization's considering moving the franchise

Anne Page Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Anne Page of Merion, Penna., won the women's Philadelphia district squash racquets championship for the second straight year Saturday by defeating Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd at the Penn Athletic Club. Miss Page staged a sensational rally to win by 11—15, 12—15, 15—7, 15—12, 15—13.

Texas Farm Taxes Climb for 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—During the last score of years, the average tax on farm and ranch real estate in Texas has increased 133 per cent, it is reported in a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

"The average tax per acre on farm and ranch real estate in Texas rose from 8.4 cents in 1913 to 19.6 cents in 1933," the report said. "The prices of Texas farm products declined from 100 per cent in 1913 to 64 per cent in 1933. These two forces, rising taxes and falling prices, resulted in a tax on farm real estate in 1933 relatively 3.6 times that of 1913.

The taxes used in the calculations are those for State, county, and independent school districts. The sample in each county was obtained by selecting five farms so distributed as to be fairly representative of the agricultural interests.

Miss Wilson and Farrington Win

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—The New England speed skating championship, won on soft ice that slowed contestants and forced cancellation of fancy and stunt skating, rested today with Clifford Farrington of Stamford, Conn. Muriel Wilson of Darien, Conn., retained her title as New England women's champion.

College Hockey Results

Army 6, Union C. 2.
Carleton 7, St. Olaf 2.
Chatham H. C. 7, Michigan 2.
Colgate U. 2, Hamilton Col. 1.
Manitoba 5, Minnesota 2.
Princeton 4, Harvard 3.
Yale 7, Dartmouth 3.

College Polo Results

Army 11, Squadron A. 4.
Cornell 12½, Princeton 4.
Penn. M. C. 10½, Westfield P. C. 4½.

College Boxing Results

Harvard 4½, Virginia 3½.
Syracuse 5½, Cornell 2½.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, St. Paul 2.

NATIONAL STATE CAPITAL BAN

Forbidden Things

I RECALL very well the pain of being dragged, protesting, past a railed enclosure in an adjacent park. For nothing, to my mind, was more desirable than permission to enter this pleasaunce with its sand-pit, swings, seesaws and giant-strides, the gift of a kindly council to children whose gardenless parents paid the rates for their back-street homes. Illogically came the explanation to accompany continual refusal—this place was the pleasure-ground of ill-mannered little boys and girls. It was strange, I felt, that to such it was permitted to frolic in this wonderland of ingenious joys. Who, indeed, would not be one of them, rather than have a spacious and lonely garden for such scanty consolation as it afforded?

But life was chiefly a matter of forbidden things, each veto seeming less sane and understandable than the last. Even such appliances as the garden contained to make it in any way comparable to the public playground were labeled, "thou shalt not." There might have been no helter-skelter, roundabout and giant-stride; but there were at least the mowing machine, the shears, the scythe and the roller. And it always appeared just that such aids to a happy garden should be mine—although, with some sense of acknowledgment for authority, I can recall the agonies and the recriminations which followed upon my falling face downward upon the forbidden mowing machine.

* * *

THERE DID, THEN, appear to be a certain, if rather feeble, reason for this veto, but for others there seemed none. It was difficult, nay impossible, to convince dull-minded adults that ice cream eaten from a wafery cone and bought from an Italian in the street was preferable to ice cream, no matter how expensive, eaten from a plate in a restaurant. But patronage of the ice-cream cart with its lidded wells and golden scrolls was another forbidden thing, and no grisly accounts of the materials and method used by the Italians could make the cornet or slider any less fascinating.

Circumspection, above all things, appeared to be the adult prescription for happy childhood. Yet were not loose stones set in one's path for the kicking, and were not drifted autumn leaves so heaped and piled about the world that one might shuffle through them with an agreeable sound like that of a steam-engine or sea-shore surf? No. The tips of one's shoes, it appeared, were affected by the first pleasure, the soles of them by the last; and yet the sensible alternative of wearing (in summer) no shoes at all was a forbidden thing of the highest order. Not that barefoot stone kicking or leaf-shuffling was desirable—it was simply an engaging idea, that of emulating the fortunate who could feel grass and soil beneath the naked soles.

* * *

THERE WERE so many delightful things to be done in life, so many dull ones to be endured. Endurance, moreover, appeared then to be the answer to sensible living. You endured the semolina for the sake of the post-luncheon candy—one piece, no more. You endured those afternoon walks, which it was forbidden to enliven with the intriguing pursuit of rattling with a stick along the palings of such fences as you passed; and this, indeed, would seem to have been an inoffensive joy, objection to which was quite incomprehensible. And why was it forbidden to pick with your finger nails at paint blisters, whenever they appeared? "What are you doing at the front door?" Clearly can I recall that question, unexpectedly falling from an upper window, and clearly can I recall my panic-stricken reply of: "Not picking the paint bubbles."

I recall, too, the fascination of metal things and the substitution for them of similar articles in wood. Those fine iron hoops, for instance, which the boys in the street bowled along with such a brave clang and clash, stopping them at will with their hooked wires. Forbidden. In the place of these noisy, well-controlled marvels, let there be a wooden hoop and wooden stick furnished with a foolish and useless blob. The metal spades with which certain fortunates delved so cleanly and efficiently in the seaside sands. Forbidden. Instead a wooden spade, blunt, thick and ineffectual, an irritating tool which became frayed and sodden along its edge. And did they, could they never understand the urge to possess such a metal hoop, such a metal spade, such knives in leather sheaths?

* * *

FORBIDDEN THINGS. THE joy it was to scrape one's knife between the prongs of one's fork, extracting thereby the best and sweetest of the plateful; the pleasure it was to spread sirup upon cake; to eat when visiting the kitchen the leathery "kitchen toast"; the delight it was to spend not mere minutes, but hours and hours in that kitchen where the impeding of Cook at her work was such a subtle delight; the haven that the coal-shed was, the enchantment of digging up worms.

Looking back, it would seem that never then was there one moment of freedom or of happiness, never a real desire whose fulfillment was allowed. And yet—forbidden things are with us yet: still may we not shuffle wantonly in life's leaves or rattle our sticks along the palings.

C. G. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

VIEW ON THE BRENTA: *A Landscape by Francesco Guardi*

THIS delightful landscape is by the eighteenth-century Venetian painter, Francesco Guardi (1712-1793), a contemporary of Carlo Goldoni and Carlo Gozzi. He has left in his pictures portrayals full of the color of old Venice, its scenes, figures and customs.

This "Landscape" is a scene on the Brenta, that river upon the gardenlike banks of which the Venetian nobles frequently chose sites for their villas or country houses. It is a painting full of rich soft color: cream and ivory, blue and gray, bronze and gold, enlivened with outstanding notes of red.

Against the gray-blue sky, above the gray water, the creamy stone of the bridges and of the wall, which skirts the river, stands out in soft yet clear relief. The houses to the right, with the deep open archway and the many characteristic Venetian chimneys, are gray; the strong dark shadows give depth and strength to the composition, while touches of a fine red are tellingly introduced in the cloak of the figure in the center foreground, in the red drapery flung across the wall of the bridge, and in the red flag floating overhead.

In this painting that vigorous and lively touch, that color sense, and that gift for the picturesque introduction of figures, so characteristic of Guardi, are abundantly manifest. The picture is rich in delightful details and in figures vigorously and dramatically sketched.

The picture hangs in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Pigeons at Sunset

With their little feet
Stained purple,
And a wreath of gold
Around their throats,
White pigeons
Dip and turn in the evening sky.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Splendor in the Black Hills

WHAT is the wealth of precious stones compared to the lavish display of boundless beauty? Who can remember sordid gold while he is taking the thrilling ride from Deadwood to Portland, where the road rises nearly two thousand feet, or from Portland to Spearfish, with an average drop per mile of more than one hundred feet for twenty-five miles? At times the line clings precariously high upon a cliff, with the valley far below.

And such a valley! It is the valley of the Spearfish, where the cathedral spruces are dark against the light green of the aspens, whose diminutive leaves flirt with every passing breeze; where the road flits in and out enticingly amid the luxuriant verdure; where the stream dimples among the rocks, flings itself over little precipices, expands into still pools where the trout lurk after dashing madly—maddeningly, in the thought of the fisherman—through the shallows; where, here and there, the industrious beaver build their ingenious dams. . . .

"You can see a beaver if you are patient!" they say in the valley. The author was patient, but long he looked in vain. Then, as he crossed the stream, one of the busy animals flashed down, a bundle of leaves in his mouth, and was in sight for several rods until he darted into his hole in the bank. It is fine to see a beaver at the Zoo. But what a thrill comes from watching him in his native waters!

On Little Spearfish the beaver have given added beauty to marvellous Roughlock Falls, for they have blocked the channel until the waters find the lower level at half a dozen places. Here they cascade over successive rocks; there they glide at once over a precipice; again they filter through the verdure that blankets the place of the descent.

These falls of wonder are but a few rods from the road, but they seem to be in the midst of primeval solitude. The traveller has been put on his guard, and he expects something. But the reality is far beyond his expectations. The vision is written indelibly in the memory of one who stands for a few minutes where he can look up at the successive fairy-like leaps of Roughlock, and then turns his head until he can drink in the wonder of the canyon walls that gather round him like an amphitheatre. It is not a little canyon, and the walls are far from diminutive: they are massive, stupendous, even when compared to the scenery of Colorado. . . .

Next day the call is still up Harney Peak, to the rugged summit twelve hundred feet higher. Around the lake leads the trail, through the spruce trees, by babbling springs and brooks that call to drink. On the moist track the burros carrying supplies to the forest observer on the peak left the marks of their hoofs, not ten minutes before. And at one point the dainty footprints of a deer showed that he passed that way after the burros had disappeared. It is easy to imagine that those bushes just ahead are waving because the animal is hidden there! Wild flowers there are in profusion, some of them familiar, others with strange names. There is the loco weed, dread of the stockman, now white, now deep blue. Yellow flowers and red flowers have their turn in the kaleidoscopic carpet, among the rocks that become more rugged as the highest point is approached. . . .

From the summit, 7,244 feet up, down to the lake, there is another trail, somewhat more difficult. But the difficulties are nothing because of the splendor and grandeur revealed along the way. For on this trail are the famous Needles, and the Cathedral Spires, remarkable formations of granite that extend now like a palisade, again like the walls of a great amphitheatre. Hundreds of feet they rise, as if they would pierce the sky. Once they enclose a giant meadow. Here the spruce trees reach up, up as if they would compete with the rocks in their ambitious climb; but soon they resign the race to the heights. On one side of the amphitheatre the pinnacles lead to a succession of great rock walls. Those who make the exhilarating clamber to the final rock find themselves looking far over into the valley to Custer, the oldest town in the Black Hills.—From "Seeing the Middle West," by JOHN T. FARIS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Real East At Last

BEYOND Islam Kaleh the long valley which our road had followed from Mesopotamia was barred by the ranges of the snow-capped mountains of the Hindu Kush. Here ended the rich district which had attracted hordes from the Great North from time immemorial. We were on the confines of Khurasan, a country where twenty different races mingled, and people were still divided up into the three primitive categories of nomad, raider, and settler. Engines purring, we kept steadily on our way under the pensive gaze of watching shepherds, and before long came to the high walls of a large city. As we got closer we could see that these walls were double, and in some places triple, with watch-towers at regular intervals, and were protected by a deep moat. Gathered round an old mosque of sun-bleached blue enamel by the side of a stream, awaiting our arrival, stood a knot of barefooted, rude-featured Afghans in flowing shirts and baggy cotton trousers. But, astonished as they were at our appearance, they showed no undue haste to get out of our way. Their numbers quickly increased, and it was in hundreds that they preceded the cars under the heavy arched gateway which gives access to Herat—that stronghold at the crossroads of India and the West, which has witnessed countless sieges and several times been completely destroyed.

With eyes still dazzled by the sudden change from the brilliant May sunlight, we found ourselves plunged in the deep shade of a covered-in street. We had the sense of expectancy that one experiences in the darkened proscenium of a theatre when awaiting a change of scene. And, unaccustomed as we were to this semi-gloom of overhead light filtered through coarse screens, such as formed the roof of the street, each sensed instinctively that he was being spied on by the curious eyes of thousands of whispering onlookers. . . .

In the presence of the changing picture, with its riot of harmonised colour, so unexpectedly projected before our eyes, we felt that this was the real East at last. The place in which we were was actually only a covered-in bazaar. But life there had not changed since the days of the Caliphs, and it was partly a realisation of this changelessness which added to the almost disturbing beauty of the scene. The lighting was deceptive. It had about it a magic quality, for it enriched alike the golden glitter of the baboosh maker's brocades, the sheen of the silks, and the green of the cucumbers, while it softened the crude colour of the raw meat displayed on the open stalls.

"Khabardar!" ("Look out!")

We advanced slowly. By the time we reached the Chahar-Su, where four cross-roads meet, the people could not restrain their curiosity, pushing in from all sides, until we were forced to stop. . . . When the headlights of the wireless car were switched on a quiver of wonder ran through the crowd, which laughed hysterically at the honk of the horn.

At the far end of the bazaar we again passed through the city wall to a small pink house standing in a large garden gay with flowers and the song of birds, its verandah overlooking a tranquil pool. Here, by a long table set for a meal, stood forty servants awaiting our orders. The major-domo bowed low: "His Excellency, the Governor of Herat, welcomes the Expedition to his Province and wishes you to make yourselves at home."—GEORGES LE FEVRE in "An Eastern Odyssey," translated and adapted by Major-General Sir E. D. SWINTON. (London: Gollancz. Boston: Little, Brown.)

Winter Twilight

SNOW-DRIFTED lanes, obscured in dusk of evening,
Tall trees against the darkening, western sky;
And dimly etched upon the far horizon,
The village houses, lamps alight; tall chimneys
Tapering white smoke from cord-wood fires.
Gentle the silences of fields and pastures,
Cradled in lulling wake of winter storm;
Under the hedgerows crouch the gray-furred rabbits,
Nibbling roots and dreaming of the spring.
The rugged hills and solitary valleys
Level in white to sweeping arcs and curves;
Under the shadows of descending darkness,
Tree limbs are bowing to the mantled earth;
Nature is dormant now, snow-buried deep,
Passively blending in untroubled sleep.

B. B. COOPER

Open Winter

BROWN leaves swirling in a ring—
Is it fall?
In the valley bluebirds call—
Is it spring?

GERTRUDE ALLEN

What We Have

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a large portion of its time humanity spends in pondering what it has not! It also expends so much feverish effort in remedying this alleged defect that it cannot hear the voice of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, quietly assuring men that God is omnipresent good, and that it is the joyful privilege of each one to prove that supply, health, and all harmonious things are their rightful heritage. If men would but pause to cast out any thought of God as an ancient, distant, or austere Deity, and try to discern Him as ever-present Love, they would take their first steps in the understanding of the infinite good which is the birthright of man.

When God is seen as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," as taught in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 465), it is discerned that all that man has comes from Love, the infinite source, which does not give or withhold from any arbitrary or capricious motive, but which is the unalterable divine Principle of being. It must be seen also that this Principle is Love, bestowing impartial and abundant good upon all.

Divine Principle, however, being Mind, Spirit, must be seen by spiritual sense. Many people, holding to a material interpretation of God and the Bible, readily acknowledge Him as the Father of all, yet look upon His children as subject to the confusion, lack, and error often associated with material parenthood. But with this loving Father discerned as divine Principle, it becomes clear that His voice can be heard consciously, and that He gives to His children unlimited blessings. God, Mind, is expressed in Mind's idea, man, who, as the Bible says, is made in His image and likeness, and this spiritual man possesses by reflection all that exists in infinite Mind.

This was the lesson the Way-shower gave when he spoke in a parable of the son who, thinking life and happiness were to be valued by the worldly goods one possessed, found that such possessions brought him only unhappiness and dissatisfaction. This Scriptural narrative graphically describes what the young man passed through, and how he found himself not only in poverty but as unhappy as it was possible for one to become. Then the parable speaks of a changed thought. "And when he came to himself" he saw the affluence and comfort of his father's house and resolved to rise above his unhappy condition by returning to the peace and plenty of home. In that home were patience, affection, love, and the things which were the opposite of his former riotous living. And as soon as his first faltering steps were taken toward these spiritual things the loving father met him "a great way off," encouraging and strengthening every footstep toward good.

To the one concerned about what he has not, the first essential is to come "to himself"—to see his spiritual selfhood as a son of God—and discern that just over the hill of material beliefs and worldly ambition there waits, in the generous valley of spiritual understanding, the Father tenderly assuring His children, in the words of the father in the parable to the elder son, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31). Here, in the spiritual realm, where reality can never dwell with unreality, where meekness and love displace aggression and greed, and where to be "poor in spirit" is a necessary condition to the possession of the kingdom of heaven, the awakened prodigal may find all that is his.

"Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance" (*ibid.*, p. 468). Is not this the thought Paul expressed when he said in his letter to the Philippians (4:19), "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." It is the Christ-understanding which is needed, and proportionably as we reflect the Christ-spirit are our true needs provided.

If it be asked how one may attain the understanding of true possession, the simple answer is that we must begin now to know the foundational truth of being, namely, that God, Spirit, is All, that He is entirely good, and that man, God's image, ever expresses what God is.

Effectual prayer regarding our real needs is the expression of the desire to know God spiritually. The Psalmist said (Psalms 37:22), "Such as be blessed of him shall inherit the earth." This alone is the way to right possession.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Wat Wij Hebben

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WAT besteedt de menschheid een groot deel van haar tijd met te bedenken wat haar ontbreekt: Zij spant zich tevens zoo koortsachtig in om dit vermeende gemis te herstellen, dat zij de stem niet hooren kan van Christus Jezus, onzen Wegbereider, die rustig aan ieder menschenkind verzekert, dat God het almachtige goede is en dat aan een ieder het blijde voorrecht beschoren is te bewijzen, dat voorziening, gezondheid en al hetgeen harmonisch is, zijn rechtmatig erfdeel is. Indien de menschen zich de tijd wilden gunnen om uit hun bewustzijn de gedachte te weren, dat God een eerwaardige, ver-verwijderde en gestrenge Godheid zou zijn, en zij Hem trachtten te zien als immer-tegenwoordige Liefde, zouden zij het oneindig goede, dat des menschen geboorterecht is, beginnen te begrijpen.

Wanneer men gaat inzien, dat God is: „Gemoed, Geest, Ziel, Beginsel, Leven, Waarheid en Liefde, die onlichamelijk, goddelijk, al-verheven en oneindig zijn," zooals in het leerboek van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy, op blz. 465 geleerd wordt, zal voor een ieder duidelijk worden, dat al hetgeen de mensch bezit, voort is gekomen uit Liefde, uit de oneindige bron, die, waar zij geeft of onthoudt, niet door willekeur of grilligheid gedreven wordt, doch het onveranderlijke, goddelijk Beginsel van het zijn is. Ook moet ingezien worden, dat dit Beginsel Liefde is, die onpartijdig en overvloedig over elkeen al het goede doet uitstroomen.

Het goddelijk Beginsel, dat Gemoed, of Geest is, moet door de geestelijke zin worden waargenomen. Velen, die vasthouden aan een stoffelijke opvatting van God en van de Bijbel, geven gereedelijk toe dat God ons aller Vader is, en toch beschouwen zij Zijn kinderen als onderhevig aan de verwarring, het gebrek en de dwaling, welke veelal gepaard gaan met het begrip van een stoffelijk ouderschap. Wordt echter verstaan, dat de liefdevolle Vader het goddelijk Beginsel is, dan wordt het duidelijk, dat Zijn stem bewust kan worden gehoord, en dat Hij Zijn kinderen onbegrensde zegeningen schenkt. God, of Gemoed, komt tot uiting in de idee van Gemoed,—in den mensch, die, zooals wij in de Bijbel lezen, naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis gemaakt is, en door weerspiegeling bezit deze geestelijke mensch al hetgeen in oneindig Gemoed bestaat.

Dit was hetgeen de Wegbereider ons wilde leeren, toen hij ons in een gelijkenis sprak van een zoon, die meende, dat leven en geluk gelegen waren in de aardsche dingen, die men bezit, en die ondervond dat zulke bezittingen hem slechts smart en teleurstellingen brachten. Dit Bijbel-verhaal beschrijft op aanschouwelijke wijze al hetgeen deze jonge man doormaakte, en hoe hij niet alleen tot armoede verviel, doch zoo ongelukkig was als een mensch bij mogelijkheid wezen kan. Dan spreekt de gelijkenis ons van een verandering in zijn gedachtetoestand. „En tot zichzelven gekomen zijnde", kwamen hem de overvloed en al het weldadige van het huis zijns vaders in de gedachte, en hij besloot boven zijn ongelukkige toestand uit te stijgen door terug te keeren tot de vrede en de overvloed van zijn thuis. In dat thuis waren geduld, genegenheid, liefde, en al die dingen, welke tegengesteld waren aan zijn vroegere, overdadiglijke leven. En zoo spoedig zijn eerste aarzelende schreden naar de geestelijke dingen genomen werden, kwam de liefdevolle vader hem van verre tegemoet, en bemoedigde en versterkte hem bij elke voetstap in de goede richting.

Voor hem, die zich bezorgd maakt over hetgeen hem ontbreekt, is het in de eerste plaats noodig „tot zichzelven" te komen,—zijn geestelijke zelfheid als zoon van God te gaan zien, —en te gaan beseffen, dat, juist achter de heuvel van stoffelijke geloofwijzen en wereldsche eerzucht, de vruchtbare vallei van geestelijk begrijpen hem wacht, waar de Vader Zijn kinderen teederlijk verzekert in dezelfde woorden als de vader uit de gelijkenis: „Kind, gij zijt altijd bij mij, en al het mijne is uwe" (Lukas 15:31). Hier, in het geestelijk koninkrijk, waar de werkelijkheid niet te zamen met de onwerkelijkheid kan wonen, waar zachtmoedigheid en liefde de plaats innemen van strijdlust en hebzucht, en waar „arm van geest" te zijn een noodzakelijke voorwaarde is voor het bezitten van het koninkrijk der hemelen,—hier zal de ontwaakte verloren zoon alles vinden wat hem toebehoort.

„Waarheid, Leven en Liefde zijn substantie, zooals de Heilige Schrift dit woord gebruikt in de Hebreërs: ‚De substantie der dingen die men hoopt, en een bewijs der zaken die men niet ziet' (naar de Engelsche Bijbelvertaling). Geest, het synoniem van Gemoed, Ziel, of God is de eenige, werkelijke substantie" (*Science and Health*, blz. 468). Is dit niet de gedachte, welke Paulus tot uiting bracht, toen hij in zijn brief aan de Filippenzen (4:19) schreef: „Mijn God zal naar zijnen rijkdom vervullen al uwe nooddruft, in heerlijkheid door Christus Jezus"? Het Christus-begrijpen is hetgeen wij van noode hebben, en in de mate waarin wij den Christus-geest weerspiegelen, wordt in onze ware nooden voorzien.

Vraagt iemand misschien hoe dit begrijpen van het ware zijn verkregen kan worden, dan is hierop het eenvoudige antwoord, dat wij nu, op dit oogenblik, een begin moeten maken met de, aan alles ten grondslag liggende, waarheid van het zijn te leeren kennen,—de waarheid dat God, of Geest, het Al is, dat Hij algeheel goed is en dat de mensch, het beeld Gods, eeuwiglijk uiting geeft aan hetgeen God is.

Krachtdadig gebed betreffende onze waarachtige nooden is de uiting van het verlangen. God geestelijk te leeren kennen. De Psalmdichter zong (Ps. 37:22), „Zijne gezegenden zullen de aarde erfelijk bezitten." Dit alleen is de weg tot een juist bezit.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.)

Vermont Moonlight

Now when the moon pours magic on the eaves,
And crusts the lawn and lances all the house
With early shadows till the light achieves
The final triumph, and the sleepers rouse
Within that timbered shell and seek the light—

This is the moment, the silver miracle
That floods along the corridors of night
Moving the lips to rhythms lyrical,
Touching the eyes with colors of delight;
The trees embrace the sky with sudden wonder,
Their leaves are rarer metals beaten white;
Even the partridge stirs and sounds his thunder,
While in the mowing dim and far away
A vagrant wind moves swaths of silver hay.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Listed Stock Quotations

Many Stock Issues Manage to Move Into Higher Ground

Commodity and Money Markets

Rail, Packing, Oil Shares Are Higher In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Packing, oil and specialty issues pushed ahead in today's stock market.

Supreme Court rulings apparently had little influence on the list, as a whole, although failure of the high tribunal to render a TVA decision caused most of the utilities to sacrifice early advances.

Commodities were mixed. Cotton steadied following dismissal of the first Bankhead Act case.

Packing Shares Prominent

The more active share gainers of fractions to a point or more included Wilson & Co., Armour, Swift, Sparks-Withington, Houston Oil, Ohio Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Santa Fe. A decline of 8 points was suffered by Air Reduction, and Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Smelting and Anaconda were easier.

A late rally in the rails helped to brighten the market picture.

The late tone was slightly irregular. Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Efforts of the Administration to whip into shape a substitute for the invalidated AAA were being watched closely in the financial district.

Proposals to settle the soldiers' bonus by means of "baby bonds," without the imposition of new taxes, were also studied by banking quarters.

At the same time the revival of European fears of American inflation, while not particularly disturbing to the Wall Street sector, were not being neglected by foreign observers in their summation of speculative and investment factors.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Further signs of recovery were seen by the magazine Steel which reported that demand for the heavy metal has improved considerably since the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

It was also noted that consumer buying of automobiles, thus far this month, has not slackened and motor company executives were predicting that retail deliveries, in the East at least, will be maintained at December levels.

Followers of the oil stocks, while holding that the advance of crude prices in the Mid-Continent field is justified by the better statistical position of the industry, were not so sure that increased gasoline rates can be supported it was not overlooked that the production of crude petroleum last week increased substantially.

A survey of the National Industrial Conference Board disclosed that the cost of living of wage earners is continuing to rise. The largest advances from November to December, it was said, were in food and rent. At the close of the year, living costs were estimated at 5 per cent above those of December, 1934.

The French franc, at the beginning of foreign exchange dealings, was up .01 of a cent at 6.65¾ cents and sterling was ½ cent firmer at $4.98.

Rail Bonds Strong

Pronounced strength in various rail issues and a further moderate rise in U. S. Governments were the principal characteristics of the bond market during the early trading today.

In loans of Erie, New York Central, and Southern Pacific, the early advances ranged from 1 to 2¼ points, and other carriers improved fractionally.

Extension of the buying movement in the rails was associated with the latest remarks of Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., concerning the bureau's intentions to continue its program for lowering interest rates on railway financing.

Treasury 3¼s, 1943, led the upward movement in the federals with a rise of 9-32ds of a point. The 3¼s of 1944 and 3s of 1946 climbed 5-32ds, these gains being almost matched by Treasury 3s of 1951, Treasury 2¾s and Federal Farm Mortgage 2½s.

Leading foreign issues were higher, with Italians showing improvement of 1 to 1¾ points. British 5½s rose ⅝; Canadian 4s ⅝; Polish 7s ⅞ and South Americans minor fractions.

Chicago Wheat Prices Lower in Today's Trading

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Virtually disregarding the United States Supreme Court process tax decision in the Rice Miller' case, wheat averaged lower today.

There was a short-lived rally of values following the decision, but traders afterward concluded the status of taxes actually collected remained in doubt.

Under such circumstances, prices again sagged.

Wheat closed unstable at the same as yesterday's finish to 1 cent lower, May 1.00-1.00⅛, corn, ¼-⅜, down, May 59⅞-60, oats unchanged to ⅛ off, and provisions varying from 20 cents setback to a rise of 2 cents.

Wheat: May, 1.00-1.00⅛; July, 88⅜-⅝; September, 87¼-⅜. Corn: May, 59⅞-60; July, 60½-⅝; September, 60½. Oats: May, 28; July, 27⅜; September, 26⅞. Rye: May 53⅝; July 53½; September, 53⅞. Barley: May, 43½.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.00¾	1.00⅞	.99⅝	1.00	—⅛
July	.88⅜	.89	.88⅛	.88⅝	—⅛
Sept.	.87¼	.87⅜	.86⅜	.87¼	—⅛
	Corn				
May	.60⅛	.60⅛	.59⅝	.59⅞	—⅜
July	.61	.61	.60⅜	.60½	—⅜
Sept.	.60⅝	.60⅞	.60½	.60½	—.01
	Oats				
May	.27¼	.27¾	.27⅜	.28	—⅛
July	.27⅜	.27⅝	.27	.27⅜	—⅛
Sept.	.27	.27	.26¾	.26⅞	—⅛
	Rye				
May	.54	.54	.53½	.53⅝	—½
July	.53¾	.53¾	.53½	.53½	
Sept.	.54	.54	.53⅞	.53⅞	
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
May		.88⅛	.87½	.87¾	—⅛
July		.88¼	.87½	.88¼	—⅛
October		.87¼	.86¾	.87½	—⅛

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.13	Last Jan.11
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	45	45	45	46½
116	110	7	Abraham & S pf	114¾	114¾	114½	..
11⅞	4½	.10b	Adams Express	11¾	11⅜	11½	11½
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
37¾	28	2	Adams Millis	25¾	25½	25½	..
24⅞	8	.60	Addressograph	23¾	23⅜	23¼	23¾
20¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	21	20½	21	20¾
8⅝	6¼	.60*	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
173	104¾	3†	Air Reduction	189	186	187	194
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅛	2⅜	2¾	2¾
20½	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	31¾	31	31⅝	..
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅝	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	18⅜	17¼	18	17¾
14⅜	1⅝	..	Alleg pf xw (h)	16¾	16	16	..
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	32½	32⅛	32½	32½
27¼	12⅛	1	Allied Mills	24½	23¾	24	24
173	125	6	Allied Chem	167¼	167	167¼	167¼
129	122½		7Allid Ch pf 120	23-32	120 23-32	120 23-32	120 23-32
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7½	7½	7½
37½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	38	37¼	37¾	38
22¾	13	1	Alpha Port Chem	22	22	22	22½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72	72	72	72½
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
80	48½	2	Amerada	87	85½	86¼	86
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53½	53	53	52½
47⅝	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	46¾	46½	46½	46½
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	65
19½	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17⅜	16½	17⅛	17
42½	21	1†	Am Brake S&F	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48⅜
140⅝	110	4†	Am Can	132½	131¼	132	132½
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	33⅞	33	33⅞	34
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	64½	64½	64½	63¼
33¾	8	..	Am Chain	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	33½
96	66	3	Am Chicle	91	90	90	91
9¼	7⅜	..	Am Colortype	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
35⅜	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼
3⅞	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	31†	30¼	31½	30⅞
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	26½	26⅛	26¼	..
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¼
3	1	..	Am Hide & L	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	29⅛	2.40*	Am Home Pr	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38⅜
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
37⅝	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	23	21	22½	21½
11⅝	4½	..	Am International	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	77	76	77	77
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	31	29½	31	29¾
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅜	28¾	28⅞	28¾
36¼	24	1½	Am News	38½	38¼	38½	38
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7⅞	8¾	9¼	9⅛
41½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 8% pf	39⅞	38	38⅝	38
49½	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47½	46	46¾	46½
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26⅛	26	26	26½
32⅜	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	32	31⅜	31¾	32
22⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	25¾	25	25	25⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	30	30	29⅝
64⅝	31⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	62½	61¼	61½	61⅝
44	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	143	143	..
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	105	105	105
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99½	99¼	99¼	99
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	101¾	100	101¾	100¼
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25⅝	25	25¼	25½
109	109	..	Am Sugar pf	109	109	109	..
141	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	139
43	32½	2*	Am Stores	34⅞	34⅜	34½	34¾
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	55	53½	54	53⅝
140½	124	7	Am Sug Ref pf	137	137	137	135
160½	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	158½	157½	157½	157¾
10¼	2⅝	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8⅛
38½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	34	32	32½	34
27⅞	18½	1*	Am Sum Tob	24	24	24	24
22¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	23⅛	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9⅞	10
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	65⅜	65	65	65½
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5½
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	29¾
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	36	35½	35½	36
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19⅝	19⅛	19½	19
52	36	1*	Archer Daniels	47	46¼	47	46⅞
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	122	122	122	..
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	109	108⅞	109	108⅞
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	71⅞	69⅞	71⅜	69⅞
9⅝	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
50⅜	16½	1*	Armstrong Cork	48½	47⅜	48½	47¾
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14½	14½	14¼
100	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	101	101	101	..
44	29¾	1e	Asso Oil	48	46	48	47
60	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	70½	17⅜	70¼	68
92½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	99¼	99	99¼	98
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32¼	30¾	31⅜	31¼
28	20½	..	Atl Refining	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞
48½	32⅜	2	Atlas Powder	52	50⅜	52	51
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	24¾	20¾	24¾	21
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44	43½	44	44¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9⅜	9	9⅛	9½
5¼	2¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
			—B—				
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39½	39½	39½	..
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18⅜	17⅝	18	17¾
25¼	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24½	23⅞	24	24
44½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44	44	44	..
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	16¾	15	16⅛	14⅝
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85	83¾	85	..
66¾	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	69½	69½	69½	69½
14⅝	5⅞	.60*	Barnsdall A	16	15½	16	16
115	107⅜	..	Bayuk Cig pf	113⅜	113	113⅞	..
20¾	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¾	19⅛	19¾	..
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
24½	17⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22¾	22¼	22⅞	22¾
22¾	15⅛	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56	54¾	55½	55½
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	53¼	52¼	52¼	53⅛
121½	55¾	13*g	Beth Steel pf	128	126⅞	126⅞	127¾
17	9⅜	.10b	Blaw Knox	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅛
72½	61⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	54	53½	53½	54
100	90	4*	Bon Ami A	96	96	96	95
47¾	38¾	7†	Bon Ami B	43	42¾	43	43
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27¼	26½	27¼	26⅝
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	67¾	67	67¾	67½
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	8½	8	8½	8⅛
3¾	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
53⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅜	52½	53¼	52¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	49	49	49	48⅞
42	30⅜	2*	Bristol Myers	41½	41½	41½	41½
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41¾	41½	41¾	42
99¾	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55¼	55	55	55¼
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	65½	65½	65½	65½
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
17⅞	8⅜	..	Bucyrus E pf	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus E pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
3	1¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10⅞
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	94	92	94	5
14⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	26¾	26¼	26⅝	26¾
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
2⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅞	3	..	Burns B pf (h)	9¼	8½	8½	8¾
28	13¼	.60*	Burroughs Add	28½	27	28½	27
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	4¼	3¾	4¼	3¾
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	12½	10¼	11½	9⅞
22½	10	..	Bush T B pf ct	19⅝	18½	19⅜	18
2½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	22¾	22	22⅜	22½
66	32	..	Byers pf	74	73	74	74
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	37⅜	35¾	37	35⅞
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¾	6½	6⅜	6½
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	32½	32½	32½	32¼
17⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
13⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11½
40¼	30	2	Canton Mills	43½	43	43½	43½
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	48½	47¾	47¾	48
88	82¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	88	88	88	..
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	92¼	92	92¼	..
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
111¼	45⅜	..	Case Threshing	101	100	100½	101
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	120	120	120	..
60	36⅛	1†	Caterpillar Trac	57	55	55¾	57¼
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	30½	29⅝	30⅛	30
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	21¼
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf n	59½	59	59	59
29	25¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26¼	26½	26½
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	51½	51	51½	50
65⅜	38⅜	4	Ceror de Pasco	55	54¼	55	55⅝
15⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15	16¼	15½
88¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	86¾	86	86½	86
21	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	17½	16	17⅜	17
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	65½	64⅜	65¼	65⅛
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	54½	53⅜	54½	53⅜
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	3¼	2¼	3¼	3
7¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5½	4⅞	5½	4½
2¾	⅝	..	Chi & Ot West (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	5⅜	6¼	5½
9	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9	9	9	..
3	⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4⅜	4
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & U'western (h)	4	3¾	4	..
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9¾	9	9½	9
20⅝	4⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18½	18	18½	18½
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54	54	54	53½
2⅝	⅜	..	Chi Rk & P (h)	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%.(h)	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	8	7½	7⅞	7¾
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	24	21⅞	21⅞	23
23	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	..
9	3½	..	Childs Company	10	9	9½	9½
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	89½	88¾	88¾	89
101	108	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
24⅞	13	2	City Ice & Fuel	16¼	16	16¼	16
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	81	80	81	80
6½	1¼	..	City Stores	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
27⅜	13¼	.80	Clark Equipment	25½	24½	25½	24
48½	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	44⅞	45	..
87	80	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	84	84	84	..
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	59¼	56	59	..
93	72¼	2	Coca-Cola	89½	88	89½	87½
21	15⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19¾
58⅜	53⅜	3	Coca-Cola A	56	56	56	56
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	46⅞	46¼	48½	46⅞
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	13¼	12	13	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & I (h)	8¼	7⅞	7¾	8⅛
29	5	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	47	47	47	47
22½	16⅜	..	Colo & Southern	26¾	25½	26¾	..
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅜
90½	31½	6	Columbia G pf A	93	93	93	93½
49⅞	40	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	43	42	43	43¾
101¼	67	4†	Columbia Pic vtc N	102¼	101	101	101
50	9⅝	2¾	Columbia P pf	50½	50	50	50¾
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	46⅜	45¾	46½	45½
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111½	111¼	111¼	..
72	56½	3†	Comm Inv Tr	59⅞	58¾	59	59
103	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	98⅛	98	98	97½
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21¾	21½	21⅝	21⅝
3	2¼	..	Commwlth & So	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
45¾	27	1.60	Conc'oleum Nairn	44	43½	43½	44
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	31½	31	31½	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	12½	11⅞	12	12⅜
34⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32⅞	32⅛	32½	31⅞
6⅜	1¼	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13
8¼	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9⅞	9	9¾	9⅞
1⅞	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅞	⅞	⅞	1
23½	22	..	Container n	22¾	21¾	22	22⅝
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	78	76¼	76¼	..
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	16½	14⅝	15⅝	16
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
69	46¼	4*	Cont Baking pf	76½	74	76	77
90½	82¾	3	Cont Can	87⅛	86	86¼	86½
			—D—				
10⅛	6¼	.30†	Davega St	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	56	55¼	56	57
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	28¼	28	28¼	28
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel W G Co	24⅜	22¾	22¾	24¼
45½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39⅝	38	38¾	38⅝
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	17¼	16½	17	16¾
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (w)	7	6½	7	7¼
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	130½	129¼	130½	129
50⅜	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	43	42½	43	..
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32½	31	31¾	32
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38
44⅞	34½	2†	Dome Mines	45½	45	45⅝	45¼
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	10½	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	57¼	55	56	56⅞
32	13½	1½e	Dresser A	31	29½	31	..
17½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	17¾	16	17¼	..
1	¼	..	Duluth SoShores	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13⅜	4¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2¼	1½	2¼	..
146½	86¾	3.60	du Pont de Nem	142⅜	140½	141½	140½
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
27½	12	2g	Durham Hos pf	25	24⅝	25	24
			—E—				
172½	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	163½	162	163½	161½
8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
30⅜	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	30⅜	30	30	30½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	163	163	163	..
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	113½	112⅞	113½	..
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	8⅜	8	8	8
38⅜	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	38⅛
7½	1⅜	..	Elec Bow & Lt	7½	6⅞	7	6⅞
14⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	15½	14⅞	15	15⅜
8⅝	5⅜	.25e	Elec Mus & Ind	7	6¾	7	6⅞
31¾	21⅝	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	32½	31¾	32	32
34⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	35	33⅛	34½	34⅜
38¾	39	2†	Elec Sto Batt pf	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	53
1⅞	1⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf h	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	65	64¼	65	64⅜
8¼	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	7½	7½	7½	..
55	14½	.

Business and Industry

RFC Head Warns Bankers They Must Give Railroads Credit

Commerce and Finance

Bullion Experts Say U. S. Should Repeal Silver Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 should be revised or repealed since it has accomplished none of the purposes for which it was framed, say Handy & Harman, bullion brokers of this city, and regarded as leading commercial authorities in the United States on silver, in their annual review of the silver market.

"In the matter of stabilizing foreign exchange, it is no doubt true that large purchases of silver by the United States, in lieu of other imports from abroad, tended to counteract a rising tendency on the part of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies. But the part played by silver in this connection was merely that of a commodity. Considered as an exchange medium, we question whether even the most rabid proponent of silver for such purpose would argue that stability had been created by the use of a metal whose price went from 55 cents to 81 cents during the first four months of 1935, and down to 49¾ cents by the end of the year.

Say Price Level Unaffected

"There is no evidence that the large accretions of silver in the United States monetary stocks have affected either the currency or the domestic price level. To the contrary, those who advocated inflation by the silver route have complained that the Silver Purchase Act is ineffective from this standpoint.

"Which, then, of the many purposes that this act was supposed to accomplish have been attained? Our answer is, none; unless, perhaps, the increased subsidy to domestic producers should be included.

"Even in the matter of complying with the mandate of the law, to increase the United States', silver holdings until they equal one third of the gold stocks, but little progress has been made. At the time of the inception of the Silver Purchase Act the Treasury was short of the required amount by some 1,308,000,000 ounces. Nineteen months later, after buying over 843,000,000 ounces, the silver holdings were still short of the goal by 1,075,000,000 ounces, based on year-end gold stocks of $10,122,880,000.

"It is small wonder that the Treasury Department changed its buying program, in view of all the foregoing facts."

Silver of Secondary Importance

The brokers contend that no good can come from increasing and supporting the price level of silver at a point above that warranted by the economic conditions of the world market.

"And when the intermediate effect is to accomplish results diametrically opposed to the intended objectives, it would seem as if the fallacy of the program had been proven," they add.

Asserting that European nations have shown no inclination to employ silver more widely, and that their conversion to such a point of view appears unlikely under present circumstances, the review says that, if progress in this direction is to be made, the United States "must concentrate its efforts upon monetary stabilization, and relegate the matter of silver to a position of secondary importance." It expresses the view that China, while forced to abandon silver under our policy, would be ready to return to that standard with silver at a price that would represent satisfactory exchange level for her internal economy.

Big Spread Found In Building Costs Of Different Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—In the first survey of its kind, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported today a broad spread between building costs in different sections of the country.

Through a check of exact costs of construction of an identical house in 27 cities, the board found they ranged from $4337 in Columbia, S. C., to $6442 in Providence, R. I.

Labor supply, transportation facilities and accessibility of materials were listed as major factors in cost.

The home used as a standard of comparison contains a living room, dining room, lavatory and kitchen on the first floor, three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor and an attic. The exterior is of wide board siding with brick or stucco trim. A one-car attached garage is included.

Total cost of construction in the 27 cities was listed as follows:

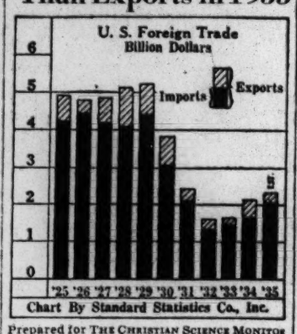
Hartford, Conn., $5846; Portland, Maine, $4813; Boston, $5861; Springfield, Mass., $5963; Manchester, N. H., $5381; Providence, R. I., $6442; Rutland, Vt., $5507; Birmingham, Ala., $5456; Montgomery, Ala., $4359; Washington, D. C., $4977; Pensacola, Fla., $5095; West Palm Beach, Fla., $5911; Atlanta, $5367; Baltimore, $5028; Cumberland, Md., $6033; Asheville, N. C., $4960; Raleigh, N. C., $5056; Columbia, S. C., $4337; Richmond, Va., $5046; Roanoke, Va., $4508; Chicago, $6361; Springfield, Ill., $6202; Oshkosh, Wis., $5703; Colorado Springs, Colo., $5972; Wichita, Kan., $5386; Omaha, Neb., $5487; Oklahoma City, $5756.

Chevrolet 1935 Output Third Best in History

DETROIT, Jan. 13—The Chevrolet Motor Company announces production of 1,066,196 cars and trucks last year, making 1935 the third best year in its history and fourth year in which output exceeded 1,000,000 units.

Production in the fourth quarter was 293,287 units, compared with 221,255 in the third quarter, and more than double the output of 127,102 cars and trucks in the final quarter of 1934. The company produced 115,483 units in December, a new record for the month.

Imports Gain More Than Exports in 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNITED STATES imports increased substantially, from $1,322,800,000 in 1932 to $1,655,000,000 in 1934 and an estimated $2,030,000,000 in 1935.

Exports rose from $1,611,000,000 in 1932 to $2,133,400,000 in 1934 and an estimated $2,330,000,000 in 1935, a gain of only 9.2 per cent during the past year.

Shaded areas in the chart represent the excess of exports over imports.

Nation's Wealth Is Owned by 72 P. C. Of People, Is View

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—"About 72 per cent of the nation's wealth is held by ordinary, individual owners," William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, declared last night in challenging as "mischievous the assertion that the rich 2 per cent of the people own 80 to 90 per cent of the wealth."

"In 1929 the largest single block of wealth, 22 per cent of the whole, was dwellings, the homes of the people, valued at $102,000,000,000," the Ford spokesman said in his Sunday evening radio address.

"The next in volume of wealth were the farms at $58,000,000,000, or 12 per cent of the whole. Next comes personal property—clothing, household furnishings, jewelry, automobiles—amounting to $49,500,000,000. All of us recognize that ownership of these is almost entirely with individuals."

Mr. Cameron said that of the "25,000,000 houses and lots in this country 17,000,000 are owned by their occupants. . . . In cities 70 per cent of this property is free of mortgage. . . . Of the 6,000,000 farms, 3,500,000 are owned by the men who operate them."

Mortgaged farms in 1930, he said, were worth $21,000,000,000, but the mortgages were less than $7,000,000,000, with farmers holding about 30 per cent of this mortgage claim themselves.

"The farmers' debt in 1933 was in better shape than the government or corporation debt," he said.

Users Own Most Property

Declaring that the $50,000,000,000 in personal property is almost wholly owned by its users, Cameron cited the 25,000,000 automobiles in the country as an example.

"About 38 per cent of them are paid for when bought," he said, and 96½ per cent of installment purchases result in full ownership."

Including investments in stock of various corporate enterprises, Mr. Cameron said, almost three fourths of the wealth is in the hands of individuals.

"The wealth of the country is not owned by a handful of people," he said. "That . . . only brings us point blank against the fact that . . . there is not enough wealth anyway. Our immediate pressing job is to create more and produce more and render it easily accessible; create so much more that the very pressure and overflow of production will force adequate distribution."

Lumber Production Up 19 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Lumber production and shipments during the week ended Jan. 4 were reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to have been 19 and 9 per cent, respectively, above the previous week.

New business was reported 2 per cent below orders for the previous six-day period.

The report, based on statistics from 529 mills, gave production at 135,661,000 feet, shipments 158,217,000 feet and orders 188,190,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week showed production of 113,566,000 feet, shipments 145,306,000 feet and orders 192,073,000 feet.

U. S. Steel's Shipments Decrease in December

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by the U. S. Steel Corp. in December decreased 20,305 tons to 661,515 tons. This compared with 681,820 tons in November and 418,630 tons in December, 1934.

The company's shipments in December, 1933, amounted to 600,639 tons, and in December, 1932, to 227,576 tons.

For the year ended Dec. 31, last, exclusive of year-end adjustments, shipments aggregated 7,371,299 tons, as against 5,925,873 tons in the previous 12 months.

Auto Output Is Higher At 98,630 Units in Week

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP) — Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly survey of the motorcar industry estimates output for the week ending Friday at 98,630 passenger cars and trucks, compared with 64,340 units a week ago, and 59,225 for the comparable week of 1934.

Most plants have returned to a full five-day week activity following the holidays.

Give Railroads Needed Credit, Jones Tells Nation's Bankers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13—Bankers throughout the nation today have a warning by Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that unless they make their frozen reserves liquid and give credit to the railroads, the "small fellow" and the "big fellow," the Government will step in and see to it that these borrowers get the funds they need to carry on.

"The big fellow, with unquestioned credit, borrows on his own terms and at very low rates," Mr. Jones told a gathering of prominent men of Baltimore at a Jackson Day dinner here Saturday night. "But credit for the average man, the average business, is too sparingly given and at much higher interest rates. And remember that there are millions in this class and that they constitute the great majority. They must be built up; they must be encouraged; they must be welcome in the big banks and in the little ones."

Duty of Bankers

Mr. Jones stressed that while the country was now out of danger from the economic depression it was "not entirely up the hill" and would not be until there was work for all who want to work.

"We can get along—and very well—with a goodly number out of employment, but business and industry and those with jobs will have to support the unemployed," he said.

Thus it was necessary, he added, that the credit structure of the Nation should be re-established on a normal basis, and he insisted that this was the duty of the banking fraternity.

"It is the money borrower that feeds most of us," he continued. "Interest rates have been too high and terms too exacting. I am convinced that potential borrowers will need to be encouraged to borrow. . . . We will not get back to normal conditions until the average citizen—the little fellow—can borrow within reason at fair rates and on more liberal terms of repayment."

Mr. Jones referred to the offer by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation recently to aid the Great Northern Railway to refinance $115,000,000 of its obligations, and declared that too many American railroads were "dominated by bankers whose principal interest in them is to make money out of their financing." This, he said, was within the law, "but should not be."

Case of Great Northern

"The Great Northern—one of the best systems in the country, never having defaulted in its 57 years of existence—has been paying 7 per cent on a $115,000,000 issue of bonds imposed by its bankers 15 years ago," he continued. "And what is more, the bankers only paid the road 91⅛ for these 7 per cent bonds—a discount of nearly $10,000,000. These bonds mature next July, and it is our purpose to help them to renew them at 4 per cent—a saving to the road of more than $3,000,000 a year. This will pay the cost to that road of the social security tax and leave a handsome balance.

"The bankers agreed to a 5 per cent rate, plus an underwriting charge of $1,000,000 and an additional 8 per cent on such bonds as they might buy. Except for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this, or even a greater rate, would have been imposed upon the road. Incidentally, the bankers thought the deal was buttoned up, and the proposed 5 per cent bonds were quoted on the New York market at a premium of 9 per cent, or $10,000,000 more than the road was to get for them.

"We tried to prevail upon the bankers to underwrite these bonds at 4½ per cent, with a $500,000 underwriting charge instead of $1,000,000, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreeing to buy up one half of the issue if not taken by the road's stockholders and by private investors.

Must Have Free Credit Flow

"If a bond is good enough for a banking house to recommend to its investors at 5 per cent, I fail to understand why it is not a better investment at 4 per cent. Certainly the borrower has a better chance of meeting his payments at the lower rate than the high.

"This applies with equal force to the small business man—the man who does not enjoy triple-A credit and cannot dictate terms to his bank.

"We will save the Great Northern more than $11,000,000 on this one issue under the best terms the bankers offered and that $11,000,000 will give many a man a job and, incidentally, improve the railroad . . .

"Business cannot be carried on without a free flow of credit based upon a growing country, and bankers must adopt that policy if the Government is to quit lending, for as long as the banks confine their lending to the Government the Government will be forced to provide private credit.

"I do not favor unsound banking in any sense, but most of our banks have reached a stage where the only loan they are willing to make is one that can be collected practically on demand or so secured that the collateral can be sold upon short notice. The borrower is given little freedom and little confidence.

"Character and confidence are at a low ebb as a basis of credit, and in my opinion, with few exceptions, every man and every woman should have some credit—maybe $50; maybe much more—but character, confidence in our country and in each other are our greatest assets."

Reserve Would Have Security Margins At Banks Equal Brokers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — The nation's bankers have been asked by the Federal Reserve Board how much money they should be permitted to lend on securities for the purpose of investment or speculation.

Equal margin requirements on bank and brokers' loans is provided for in a tentative draft of regulations for margins covering bank loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying equity securities registered on national security exchanges.

Brokers are permitted to lend a range of from 75 to 55 per cent of the market value of a security.

The Reserve board is said to be determined to put margin requirements on bank loans into effect as one means of keeping excess bank reserves, estimated at $3,000,000,000, from being used in the stock market for inflationary purposes.

"Regulations of this kind will put the reserve system in a position, so that if the potential bank credit started to go into the market, the board would have facilities for checking the movement," a person close to the board explained recently.

Two alternatives have been suggested: One would follow the present rule for brokers and the other would set a flat margin rate in an amount to be specified later.

Ordinary banking loans would not be affected by the rules according to the tentative draft.

Bendix to Enter Marine Field With New Subsidiary

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The formation of a new manufacturing and distributing organization in the marine field, and coincidentally, the inauguration of a far-reach program in the development of modern, scientific navigation equipment, in marine engineering research and in marine power plant design, is announced by Bendix Aviation Corporation.

The new Bendix subsidiary will be known as Bendix Marine Products Company. No information as to executive and directive personnel is as yet available, according to Vincent Bendix, chairman of the board of the parent company. These and other details will be announced in the very near future.

Westinghouse Earns $4.50 Share on Common for '35

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's net earnings in 1935 were approximately $12,000,000, or about $4.50 a share on the common stock after all charges and preferred dividends, A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, said Monday at a luncheon commemorating the company's golden jubilee.

The gross business totaled around $122,000,000. In 1934 net income was $181,845.

High-Salary Data For New Hampshire And Vermont Given

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Thirty-nine salaries of $15,000 to $50,000 were reported by New Hampshire and Vermont corporations in the list submitted to Congress by Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury.

Of that number, 25 were from New Hampshire and 14 from Vermont. The names were not included in previously published lists which covered salaries in excess of $50,000.

Francis P. Murphy of Nashua, vice-president of the McElwain Company of Nashua, manufacturer of shoes, and J. Franklin McElwain of Boston, president of the corporation, both received $30,000 salaries. The McElwain Company also paid Seward M. Patterson of Boston, another vice-president, $30,000.

Winthrop L. Carter, president of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company of Nashua, received $39,980. Mr. Carter is president of the New England Council.

Two brothers, former Governors of New Hampshire, each received salaries of $18,000 as officials of the Spaulding Fibre Company of North Rochester, N. H. They were Rolland H. Spaulding, president, and Huntley N. Spaulding, treasurer.

The Monadnock paper mills of Bennington, N. H., paid $44,500 to Arthur J. Pierce, president.

The National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., contributed heavily to the Vermont list, but most of the recipients, district managers, lived outside the State.

Frank A. Howland, president, received $25,000.

Among the larger Vermont salaries was the $24,020 paid William O. Wise, treasurer of the St. Albans Grain Company.

Brass Companies Advance Copper ¼ to ½ Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The American Brass Company has announced an advance of ¼ to ½ cent a pound in the price of certain types of tubes and sheet copper, effective today.

The quotation on seamless tubes, brass and copper pipe, sheet copper in rolls, and economy strip was boosted ¼ of a cent a pound. copper water tubes was advanced ½ cent a pound. The increases, company officials said, were due to somewhat higher fabrication costs.

The Revere Copper & Brass Co. later met the advance by posting similar quotations for the various specifications.

Building Awards in South Are Largest Since 1931

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Manufacturers Record says building and engineering awards in the South for 1935 totaled more than $617,000,000, the largest any year since 1931.

Investments for new construction in southern states in December totaled $112,000,000, which was 77 per cent above the November outlay and the highest for any month since June, 1930, the publication says.

Steel Operations Continue to Show Increased Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—While the recovery in steel operations from the holiday dip has been as good as expected, two influences cast a slight shadow over the prospects for the next few weeks. Operations revived last week and will probably recover additionally this week. But further improvement in the next fortnight or two may be retarded by recessions in demand from the automobile industry and from the makers of farm machinery.

A slowdown in the rate of motor production is already foreshadowed by reduction in operating rates in those lines of business whose products are produced two or three weeks in advance of final automobile assembly. This includes much of the steel going into cars. A marked drop in steel operations in the districts supplying Detroit is already appearing and may go slightly further. So far this drop has been offset by recovery in operations in other steelmaking areas. But it is possible that January output for the steel industry as a whole may not exceed that of December, although January steel activity is usually above that of the previous month.

A further retarding possibility is that of a slowdown in demand for steel from farm machinery makers. One of the first reactions of the stock market to the AAA decision was a sell-off in farm equipment stocks. Those companies have been operating at unexpectedly high rates, and reported December as the best last month since 1930. There is a faint possibility that the edge may be taken off their prosperity by the court's decision. On the other hand, it is quite possible that prices of grain and other farm products may hold up or improve sufficiently to offset the prospective loss of the government crop reduction payments.

The price situation in steel remains in statu quo. The anticipated advance in finished steels seems no nearer. Slight weakness has developed in wire nails and concrete reinforcing bars. Scrap is firm, unchanged.

Last week's best steel news was financial instead of commercial. Three large producers are to float a total of $125,000,000 of bonds in the near future, $45,000,000 for Inland Steel, $45,000,000 for Republic, and $35,000,000 for Wheeling. A merger is announced between Pittsburgh Steel and Sharon Steel Hoop. Bethlehem Steel is reported considering some plan to pay up some of the arrears of $19.25 on its preferred stock, which sold 3½ years ago as low as 17, and is now worth about 120.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Jan. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Wholesale commodity prices showed an increase of 0.4 per cent during the first week of 1936, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The increase during the week ended January 4 brought the all-commodity index to the level of a month ago—80.9 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the current average shows an increase of 4 per cent. The general index has increased approximately 36 per cent over the low of March 4, 1933, and is now within 0.1 per cent of the high of Sept. 21, 1935.

The rise in commodity prices during the week was for the most part the result of increases in agricultural and food products. Farm products advanced over 1 per cent and foods rose 0.6 per cent. Fractional increases were reported for hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs. Metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities were unchanged at the level of the preceding week, and fuel and lighting materials recorded a decrease.

For the third consecutive week the index for the large industrial group, "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," remained unchanged at 78.8. This group is 1 per cent above a year ago. It has recovered 20 per cent from its low of April 8, 1933, and is now 0.5 per cent below the high of April 28, 1934.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 4 1936	Dec. 28 1935	Dec. 21 1935	Jan. 5 1935
All commodities	80.9	80.6	80.4	77.9
Farm products	79.3	78.4	77.3	75.6
Foods	85.8	85.3	85.3	78.5
Hides and lea prods	96.6	96.4	96.2	86.8
Textile products	72.9	72.8	72.7	70.0
Fuel & lite materials	75.5	75.6	75.7	74.1
Metal & metal prods	85.9	85.9	86.2	85.6
Building materials	85.2	85.1	85.2	84.6
Chemicals and drugs	80.1	80.0	80.2	79.1
Housefurnishing gds	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.3
Miscellaneous comdts	67.5	67.5	67.5	70.9
All cmdts other than farm prods & fds	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.0

Wilson Packing Firm Had A Big Year During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

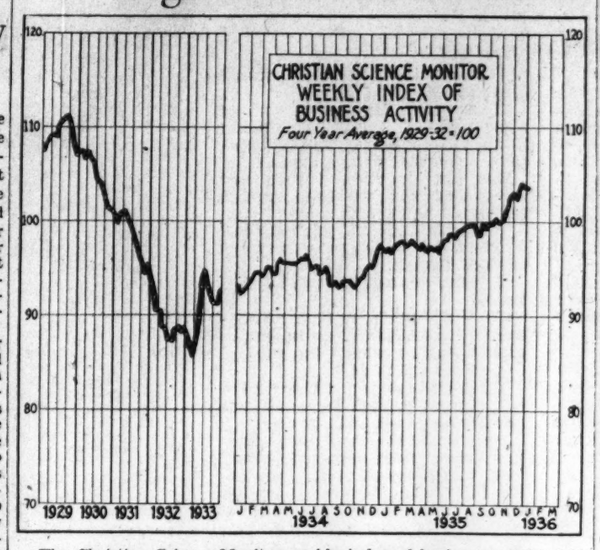
CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Wilson & Co., Inc., had one of the best years in its history in 1935, according to the company's head, Edward Foss Wilson.

Net earnings for the year ended Oct. 26, 1935, after interest charges, provision for federal income and all other taxes, amounting to $4,109,539 as against net of $3,833,461 for the previous year.

These earnings are equal to $12.65 per share on the outstanding preferred and, after providing for preferred dividend requirements of $6 per share, are equal to $1.08 per share on the common stock.

Sales aggregated $223,000,000 as compared with $180,000,000 for the previous year, an increase of 24 per cent. Despite a reduction of approximately 18 per cent in the total quantity of livestock available for commercial purposes during 1935, Wilson & Co.'s total physical volume was only less than 5 per cent lower than for 1934.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Slight Decline in Business



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity fell slightly from 103.8 on Dec. 28, 1935, to 103.6 (preliminary) on Jan. 4, 1936. The index shows a slowing down in activity during the holiday season but is well above the index of a year ago, 97.1 on Jan. 5, 1935.

Though the data show that electric power production and miscellaneous car loadings advanced, the indexes for the two series, because of allowances for seasonal and holiday influences, reveal moderate declines. The index for bank debits outside New York City, representing largely transactions for goods and services, registered a small gain.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation:

	Jan. 4, '36	Dec. 28, '35	Jan. 5, '35
Combined index	103.6*	103.8	97.1
Bank debits outside N. Y. City	95.6*	95.1	90.8
Electric power production	117.2*	118.0	105.2
Car loadings, misc.	97.9*	98.3	95.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street's response to the Supreme Court AAA decision, the most important financial news of the week, was somewhat similar to its response to the NRA decision last May. When the latter organization was declared unlawful, stock prices sold off rather sharply for about a week, and then quickly regained their losses by swinging back into the uptrend which began in March and ended temporarily in November. The sell-off and rally following the AAA decision was more quickly completed. The decline lasted but two days. By the end of the week the market averages had resumed the uptrend and recovered the last of the losses since November.

The initial reaction, on the day of the decision, was quite mixed. The food and packing stocks, calculated to be beneficiaries of the abolition of processing taxes, shot up, but the stocks of companies selling to farmers, such as mail orders, farm equipments, and automobile makers, dropped even more rapidly.

Utilities Resume Uptrend

Resumption of the uptrend was led by the utilities. The tone of the AAA decision increased the Street's hope that the TVA decision, which the court appears likely to hand down either today or next Monday, would be unfavorable to electric operations by the Tennessee Valley Authority. There are some fears in the Street, arising out of questions asked by Justice Brandeis and others, that the court may throw the case out on the ground that the preferred stockholders of Alabama Power might get justice without having the constitutionality of the whole TVA yardstick program called into question. The contract which they seek to have set aside was drawn up between the TVA and Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, owners of the common stock of Alabama Power, and signed as a matter of form by the latter's board of directors. It was part of a deal which in a sense threw Alabama Power to the TVA wolves to protect C. & S.'s other corporate children, and the Alabama preferred stockholders didn't like it.

Street Expects TVA Doom

The predominant expectation in the Street is that the Government will be unable to convince the court, as it tried in December to do, that TVA's bona fide primary purpose is navigation and flood control and that therefore its destructive competition with the private companies which already have an excess of facilities in the area is legitimately incidental to these primary purposes. This opinion was strengthened by the reactionary nature of the court's AAA decision. Hence the utilities were bid up eagerly on the day after the decision.

Leadership in the rally was later shared by the steels, oils, and motors. Steel operations are recovering from the year-end dip, as expected. There is talk of resumption of the Bethlehem preferred dividend. Steel company mergers and expansions are under way. In the oil industry a stiffening of the price structure, anticipated for some time this spring, is materializing earlier than expected—the first conspicuous rise in oil prices since September, 1933. Gasoline consumption this year is expected to break all records.

Hot oil output has been squeezed down to relatively harmless volumes. The industry's inventory position is better than in many years. Automobile production for the first week of January was reported as above last year, and it begins to look as though the anticipated unfavorable comparisons with last year, due to the calendar change of the automobile show, are not going to be as bad as feared.

Cotton Hardest Hit

The commodity markets' reactions to the AAA decision were not quite as favorable as the stock market's. Cotton was particularly hard hit, on the expectation that a big 1936 crop would be put in the ground this spring. Sugar dropped nearly the limit on fears that the Jones-Costigan Act would be affected, but recovered on assurances from Secretary Wallace.

Toward the end of the week cotton recovered some of its losses. It is felt that the price decline which has already occurred will do more to bring production and consumption of cotton into line than the official crop control programs have succeeded in doing. There is a general premonition in the Street that commodity prices are likely to decline slowly in 1936. This is by no means considered a depressing prospect, however. It was recommended by the Brookings Institute and forecast by the price of silver.

Nor, despite a two-day sudden rally in foreign currencies, does the Street seriously expect that the Administration will further reduce the value of the dollar. The week's slump in the dollar was attributed to two guesses which are not taken very seriously here. One is that the Administration may go back to dollar devaluation now that its chief bureaucratic ventures have been discarded. The other is that the President's extension for another year of his own power to cut the dollar to 12 grains of gold indicates he may still use this power.

Reaction Not Marked

The Street's reaction to the budget message was largely overshadowed by the AAA decision. In general it contained few surprises. The 1936 figures were only slightly changed from the September 30 estimate. The 1936-37 estimates were little better or worse than expected. It was rather generally asserted that the President failed in his duty to present a complete budget message, as he failed to present a message on the state of the Union on Friday. Government bonds were firm despite the bonus payment prospect.

This is the period of annual meetings of bank stockholders. Peace prevails compared with the storms of recent years in these meetings. While the low interest rates now prevailing mean in most cases lower earnings, the period of portfolio losses and charge-offs is definitely over. The New York banks are apparently, for political reasons, waiting for someone else to challenge the federal deposit insurance provisions, which hit them unfairly.

RFC resale of $30,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad notes was the only large capital flotation of the week. Some large offerings are being prepared for the near future, with a number of important registrations reported.

Excess reserves jumped back to $3,090,000,000. Brokers' loans dropped $47,000,000. There was much interest in the discovery that Commissioner Landis of the SEC, in asking for his 1936 appropriation, anticipated a bull market this year. There was trading in 966 separate issues on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, the broadest market on record with the exception of two days during the 1929 panic.

Radio Is Making Steady Progress in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Australia reports a notable increase in the popularity of radios, according to a report to the Commerce Department.

In its annual report recently issued, the Australian Broadcasting Commissioner revealed that 122,693 new radio licenses were granted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. This total compared with 129,682 licenses granted in the preceding fiscal period which was the highest total on record.

The total number of radio receiver licenses held in Australia on June 30 last was 721,852, which represents 10.74 per cent of the population of the commonwealth. This proportion is double that of three years ago when the present commission was formed, it is pointed out.

Retail Sales Held At High Level By Price Markdowns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 — Series of sales featuring advantageous prices and quality merchandise stemmed the expected recession in the retail trade during the past week, according to Dun & Bradstreet in a weekly review.

Although the quantities of goods available for special offerings was limited, says the report, the response to January promotions has been generous even though price reductions have been moderate.

"Men and women's heavy clothing, fur garments, sweaters, gloves, rubber footwear, groceries, hardware, and other winter accessories benefited by weather conditions, while selling events of furniture, radios, pianos, house-furnishings, dry goods, and jewelry helped to bolster volume to a better showing than any comparative week has made in several years," says the report.

Consumer Demand Rises

"Instead of growing weaker, as was expected after its broad manifestation in December, consumer demand has strengthened thus far in January. As the desire to possess merchandise, which became pronounced during the latter part of 1935, has been extended into the new year, an estimated increase of 3 to 10 per cent was reported for the retail sales of the country, as a whole, over the total of the corresponding 1935 week.

"While fewer promotions were held than a year ago, volume of the New England states was higher by 2 to 4 per cent. For the East, the increase ranged from 4 to 6 per cent, with the small centers leading.

"A siege of winter weather in the Middle West moved heavy wearing apparel to such an extent that retail sales were lifted 8 to 12 per cent from last year's volume," the survey continues. "Continuance of sub-zero temperatures in the Northwest and higher prices for dairy products contributed to the advance of 10 to 15 per cent.

"Cold and storms curbed the gain for the South to 4 to 8 per cent, but snows helped distribution in the Southwest, where it widened from 7 to 15 per cent over a year ago. Rains in some parts of the Pacific coast interfered with clearance sales, but retail volume for the district was higher by 8 to 12 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Attracted by the trade shows but dominated chiefly by the urgent need of replenishing stocks quickly, the throngs of buyers gave the leading wholesale markets a degree of activity that has not been matched at this early season in six or seven years. Most of the buyers confirmed previous reports of clean inventory condition, and announced that preliminary spring budgets ranged from 10 to 20 per cent more than a year ago," the survey concludes.

Business Is Good In Chicago Area During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Chicago reports heavy orders for furniture, draperies, floor coverings and other wares during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Both the American Furniture and Merchandise Marts report unusually heavy registrations of visiting buyers. According to reliable information, attendance by these merchants during the first week of the show was heavier by far than that of the entire two weeks a year ago. In like fashion, sales are decidedly up.

For a few days after the AAA decision, some buyers showed a tendency to cut down orders, but this momentary change of attitude has appeared to be dispelled.

Retail trade in Chicago last week showed another upward turn after the letdown of the previous week. Clothing, shoes and other essentials were in good demand.

Industrial Chicago is forging ahead, with pay rolls still mounting. Electrical manufacturers, steel producers and others in the durable goods lines are much more optimistic.

The Chicago public utilities and railroads serving the city all indicate traffic ahead of 1935.

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CHRISTMAS CLUB

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 120

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 11th day of February, 1936 to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business January 15, 1936. The books will not be closed.

MERLIN A. CUDLIP, Secretary

Detroit, Michigan, January 3, 1936

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Robin Finds a Way

By Little Brown Brother

"HI! You can't go there!" called Starling. The redwings, perched on the garden wall, were staring hungrily at the scarlet berries on the other side. They had just come from the fields where the frost lay white and powdery. Flocks of hungry birds ran hither and thither, busily searching for food; you could tap the ground till it rang, but you couldn't get a beak into it.

The redwings and fieldfares had already stripped the hedges of their berries. Some had carefully turned over the leaves at the foot to look for stray fallen fruit.

Then one of them had found the garden, with its trees laden with tempting berries. A flock of redwings were just preparing to settle on the holly bush when Starling's cry stopped them.

The Shoo-Away Man

"If you are thinking of feeding in that garden," said Starling, "it's no use. We tried to get in all the summer. It's a shoo-away man's place, and he doesn't like birds."

Starling was right. The birds had made many attempts to venture into the garden that year.

"He actually put little wire cages over the peas and the lettuces," grumbled the sparrows.

"What about the strawberries?" demanded Thrush. "He covered them with nets. Didn't we get rid of all the grubs and snails for him? Where would his fruit be now if it wasn't for the birds?"

"It seems a pity to waste all those berries," said a redwing breaking in. "Can't anything be done?"

"I'll go and ask Rook," said Starling. "He always has ideas."

"Rooky," said Starling, when he reached Rook's tall elm, "the birds want to get into the shoo-away's garden. Can you think of any way for them to do it?"

Rook blinked solemnly.

"The only thing I can suggest is to get Mr. Shoo-away to invite you," he replied.

"He would never do that, Rooky," said Starling firmly.

Rook wagged his head wisely.

"There are ways of persuading him, Starling," he said. "If you can't think of one I should ask Robin to help you."

Robin Has an Idea

Starling went back to the birds, and told them what Rook had suggested.

"I'm surprised at Rook," said Thrush. "He knows the man will never let us in."

"Well, if no bird has any plan," said Starling at last, "we must ask Robin."

"The shoo-away's garden?" said Robin, when they found him. "Yes, of course, I'll help you."

"You know that the birds couldn't get in all the summer," warned Starling.

"I have never found a place where I haven't been welcome," said Robin fearlessly, and flew off in the direction of the shoo-away's garden.

The next morning Thrush saw Robin coming back from the garden and asked him if he got anything.

"No," said Robin. "I didn't try to."

"What did you go for then?" demanded Thrush.

"I went to sing, Thrush," Robin replied.

"To sing!" said Thrush in amazement. "I haven't the time to sing in winter. Besides, what's the good of singing for nothing?"

"That's where you make a mistake, Thrush," said Robin, and went quietly away about his business.

Every spare minute Robin's clear, piping song could be heard coming from the shoo-away man's garden. The birds often saw him standing boldly on the holly bush, showing his red breast, and holding his russet tail jauntily erect. He even went to the window ledge. Nor did he fly away if anyone came out, but just stood still, waiting quietly, without making any fuss.

The next day the snow came and covered everything with whiteness. The rows of familiar gardens were strange, puzzling places, and lumpy shapes stood up here and there like snowmen.

An Invitation

Now that the fields were hidden the birds began to look for new feeding places, and once more the redwings thought longingly of the scarlet berries in the shoo-away's garden.

"Is there any chance now, Starling?" they asked.

"We had better see," said Starling, "but I don't think so."

Sweet and clear they could hear Robin's song coming from the shoo-away's garden.

"To hear Robin," said Thrush, "anyone would think the snow was something to be glad about."

"Come along, and be careful," said Starling, leading the way.

The next minute the birds stared in amazement. A man was in the garden. It was the shoo-away man. Their first impulse was to fly, but something about the man made them wait. In one hand he held a wooden tray, full of bits and crumbs, and in the other a pan of water. Carefully he cleared the snow from the wall and placed the tray and pan of water there.

But that was not all. To the astonishment of the birds he held out his hand to Robin. Robin paused cautiously, but the hand held a favorite titbit. It invited him; and suddenly he flew down, picked the titbit up and darted off. Again the hand was held out to him. Down he went, and this time he stayed and ate from the shoo-away man's hand.

The other birds still waited, but at last Starling hopped nearer. The shoo-away man threw him a piece of fat. That was enough for the birds. They crowded onto the tray of food, while the redwings were soon busy shaking the snow from the branches of the holly trees.

The next morning Robin announced that there was a big surprise for them.

In the middle of the shoo-away man's garden were two pointed trees, and from the branches hung all sorts of things that delight a bird's heart: nuts, raisins, shreds of meat, walnut shells filled with fat, and a quantity of seeds of all sorts at the foot. The trees were smothered with birds: blue tits hung upside down on the branches, while the base was lined with the bright breasts of chaffinches.

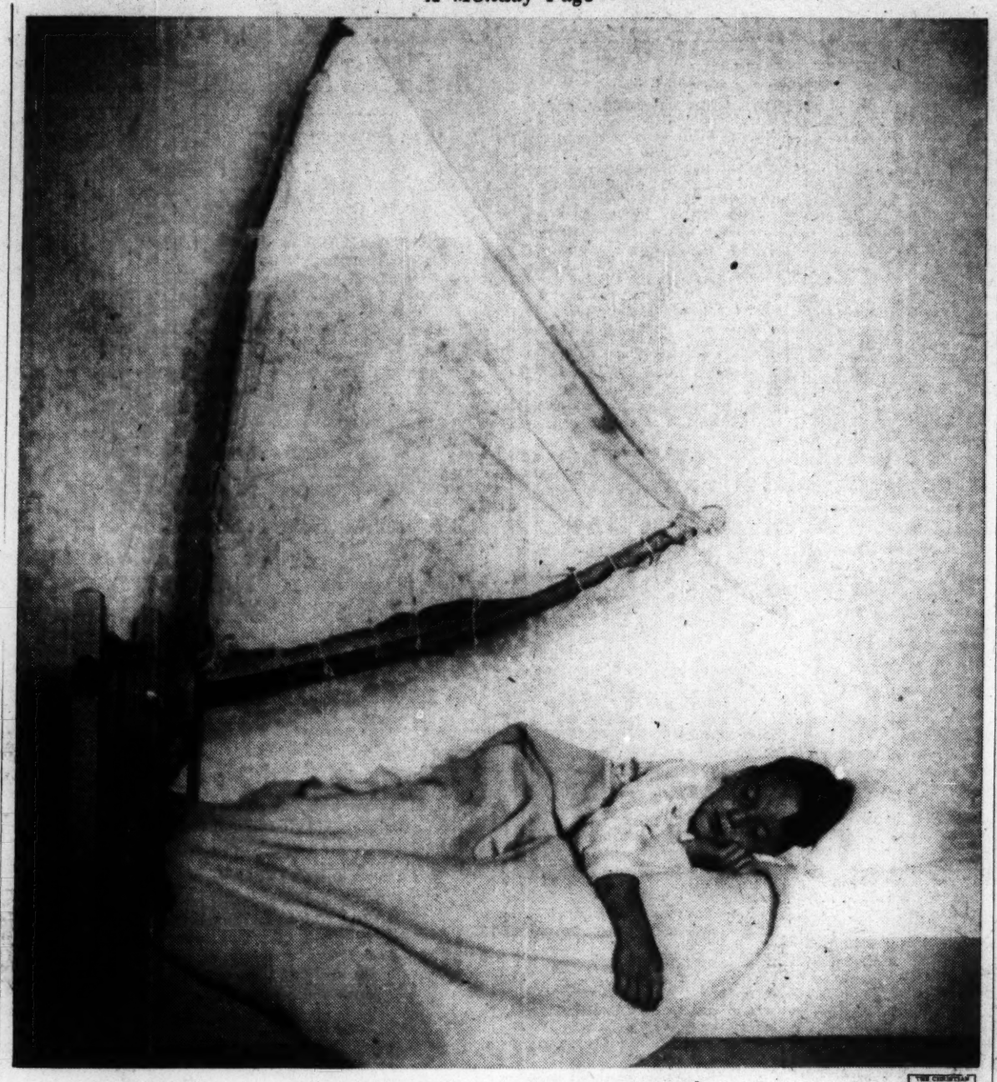
It was such a feast as they had never had before.

Suddenly Starling looked up with his beak full of fat.

"We have Robin to thank for all this," he said as he gulped it down.

"Yes," replied Thrush. "I don't know how he did it."

"I think I do," said Starling. "Rooky was quite right, you see."



A Dream Voyage

Last night I went upon the lake
And there was none to see,
But a million stars, and they looked down
So quietly on me,
While the water moved along my boat
Like silver, silently;
And the dark hills crowded on the shore
As if for company.

There I lay in my little ship,
With hills and stars and water;
And the only sound that came to me
Was the wild loon's laughter.
Nothing else spoke to me,
Though I lay and listened after.
And the night slipped through my fingers there
Or ever I had caught her.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Bambia, a Little Indian Girl

"STORY time, Uncle Ben!" cried the twins as they boisterously entered the quiet study and laughingly settled themselves in their usual places.

The big, bronzed sea captain laid aside his book and smiled kindly.

"Righto! my hearties, and since it is the little lady's turn tonight, I think we will sail to the mystic East.

"Well, after a somewhat warm voyage through the Suez Canal, the good ship Make Believe has dropped anchor in the fine, natural harbor of Bombay—the Gateway to India. And here, looking very sweet and wistful, is your new friend, Bambia, the little, olive-skinned daughter of an Indian chief.

"Doesn't she make a pretty picture in her long robe of blue muslin, with its short overdress of brightly patterned silk? The blue headdress, which hangs down her back like a veil, is held in position by a band of painted metal. Many bangles and ropes of beads adorn her bare arms and neck, and these sparkle brilliantly in the bright sunlight as, with shy smile, she bids you welcome.

"There is so much Bambia wishes you to see, and you quickly take your seat beside her in the gharry—a shabby, old-fashioned carriage drawn by a little horse.

"So this is India! How bewildering it all is. Modern electric trams and motorcars toot a friendly greeting to the patient camels and hump-backed oxen they meet; Indian and Western architecture is seen side by side; queer banyan trees, with their roots hanging from the branches, line many of the streets. And the people—surely never before have you seen such a picturesque medley of different types! Black, white, brown and yellow; Hindu, Burmese, Singhalese, Arab, Turk and Japanese, all are here, and the gorgeous robes make an ever-changing panorama of color as they move about.

"Courteously, Bambia points out the European quarters on Malabar Hill, where stand the Mint and many other important buildings, as well as a statue of Queen Victoria. But that is not the direction in which the little horse heads. He is taking you to the much more interesting native quarters, and here you find yourself in the very heart of a real eastern bazaar.

"What a noisy medley! That old Musselman, squatting unconcernedly on the shop counter, is reading his Koran, while his bearded neighbor drops gently off to sleep.

"Here is the sweetmeat man gravely stirring his candy, while across the way the native chemist and tanner vie with each other in producing the strongest odors.

"That wonderful building, with its many weird carvings, is a Hindu temple, and by way of contrast this simple blue-and-white building, with its wide flight of stairs and plain, arched entrance, is a Moslem tempie or Mosque.

"And now, after a long and pleasant ride, you reach the village where Bambia lives. How would you like to sleep in one of these houses with their baked mud walls and interlaced palm-leaf roofs? Bambia leads the way and bids you enter.

"Her father has just returned from inspecting work in the small fields which surround the village, and he courteously invites you to share the prepared meal of pulse — unleavened cakes of wheat served with an oily butter, mashed vegetables and fruit.

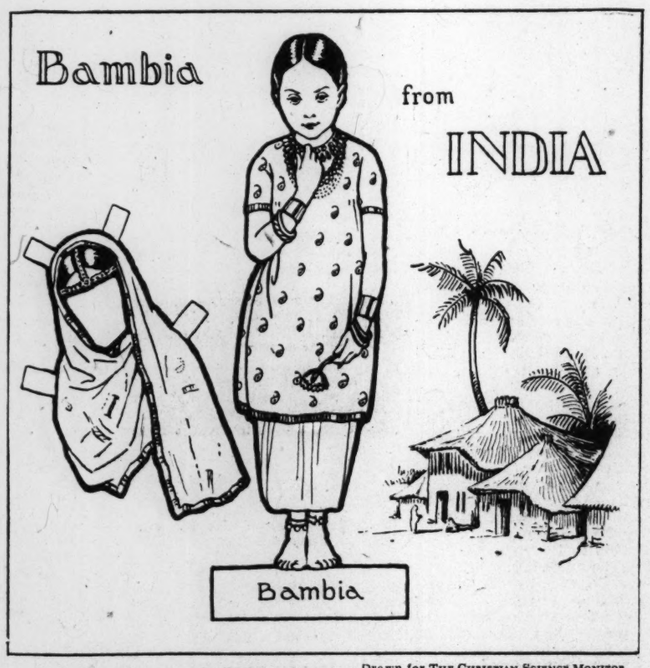
"The time flies, and you must return to Bombay. Bambia is such a reserved little girl that you cannot imagine her playing any jolly games. But she is very happy and loves to help in the fields during the two agricultural seasons — Rabi (winter) and Kharif (monsoon). How eagerly she watches for the first sign of the great monsoon, that rain-bearing, southwest wind, whose regular recurrence means so much to the native friends.

"It may seem rather a dull life to you, but if your little hostess could speak English she would probably tell you of the time when baby girls were practically neglected in India because nobody seemed to want them, and of how, if they grew up, they were looked upon as little better than slaves by the menfolk.

"But that is all being changed now, and Bambia is so happy to meet a girl from one of the great nations of the West whose friendship with her dear homeland is making such a difference to little Indians like herself.

"Well, here is Bombay again, with its cotton mills, factories and busy wharves. How Bambia's big brown eyes light up when you give her your little blue fountain pen for a keepsake, and show her how to use it.

"And now you are waving good-by to a very dear 'Neighbor,' for it is bedtime in England, and the good ship Make Believe is heading for home."



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Is a Picture of an Attractive Little Indian Girl and Her Odd Headdress. Color the Picture, Cut It Out, and Add a New Member to Your Foreign Paper-Doll Family. She Is Our Second Visitor From the East

Trees In Vacation Costumes

By Louise C. Hastings

IF TREES could talk as we do, they would have many interesting stories to tell us. One of their stories would be about vacation days.

You may be astonished to think of trees having vacation costumes. Or you may suppose that their vacation costumes are the gay reds, yellows and golden browns which they put on in autumn. But you must remember that trees are not having a vacation in autumn. They are just about getting ready then to take a vacation later when cold weather comes.

Trees really do talk in their own way and if we are interested in their language and study their habits we shall find their stories very wonderful. If we watch them season by season and day after day, we shall be able to know many things about the lives of different trees.

Working Days

Spring is the season when trees send forth their buds, blossoms, and leaves. Summer is the time when trees are at their height of living. Their leaves then are deep green and have expanded to the utmost, and the shade they make covers more space than at any other time of the year.

In autumn come the fruits of trees—apples, pears, nuts, seeds. Autumn is the season when the trees scatter their seeds, so that many young trees will begin to grow and each species will multiply. All spring and summer the trees have been working steadily. In the autumn the work lets down, and vacation approaches.

During the winter months trees have their rest time. But they are still very much alive. Their sap has all gone down into their roots, and no work is going on in them except in the roots, which are always gathering in moisture.

Way down deep in the unfrozen earth the roots are drinking in every rain that comes and every bit of melted snow. It is vacation time. It is rest time. It is a period of active waiting for the glad spring awakening.

Yes, the trees are vacationing, but before they went to sleep they did a very wonderful thing. They covered up, all snug and warm, the tiny baby buds which were already formed, so that winter winds and winter snows, and also the ice storms, would not harm them.

If you will look at the trees now against a beautiful blue sky, you will see the baby buds, tightly wrapped in their warm coverlets, just keeping very still as they wait for spring to touch them with its gentle wand.

Winter Beauty

Trees are very beautiful in winter, even though they are leafless. Tree-top loveliness is not wholly a thing of summer. Notice the different tree tops now, and see how each species makes its own beautiful picture.

Have you noticed the feathery birch trees? The buttonwood trees with all their little balls hanging like so many tassels from each branch are very distinctive. The mountain ash trees and the dogwoods are all dressed up in pretty berries.

The vacation costumes of trees are not all the same color. Grays and browns are the common ones, besides the greens of the evergreens. But often the trees don robes of white—soft white that looks like delicate powder falling down into upturned faces when the wind blows through the branches. When trees wear snow dresses they are very beautiful. If you have a camera, be sure to take a picture of snow-covered trees! A scrapbook of trees dressed all in white would be worth having.

After an Ice Storm

Can you think of any other costumes that trees wear in the winter? Sometimes they are dressed in icy armor that glistens in the sun, and reflects the colors of the rainbow when the sun shines through it. Did you ever hear ice-covered trees creak and snap as the wind tries to bend the branches? Listen to them the next time there is an ice storm. This icy armor is beautiful at night, too, especially when the moon shines.

Trees have still other costumes, which sharp eyes can discern. Many trees have lichens growing on their trunks and branches. It is these delicate lichens with which the hummingbird and the wood pewee cover the outside of their nests. Their colors are gray, gray-green, and green, and they are brightest on a moist day.

Letters That Cross Oceans

Our Mail Bag

CHILDREN who write to our Mail Bag are showing more and more interest in boys and girls of other lands. Lots of fun it must be for them, when studying their geography, to turn to brightly colored maps of countries in another hemisphere and find the exact parts of the world in which their young foreign correspondents live.

In one of our recent Mail Bags we published the name of a girl in the United States who wanted to correspond with girls in Switzerland. A teacher in Switzerland who has an English class of six girls wrote to tell us what happened when she showed her pupils the request of Janet, in California, for a Swiss correspondent. Immediately, every one of those girls wanted to write to her.

EDITOR

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am in second grade and I am seven years old.

I go to school in River Forest. Every year at Halloween all the boys and girls dress up in costumes. Then after dark they march around a big bonfire. The ones with the best costumes are chosen and given prizes. After it is through all the children are given taffy apples.

This year my cousin Bobby wore a pirate suit. I was dressed like a little Dutch girl.

I would like to hear from some little girl who lives in Holland or England or in any other land.

Coralyn Frances H.

Glenbrook, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years of age. I like to collect stamps. And I like to play most all outdoor sports. I want to correspond with a little boy in Switzerland, Scotland, or Germany, around my age. I am in the fifth grade. Tommy G.

Westfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I should like to hear from a girl about 9 or 10. I play dolls and boys' games. I am 10 years old and in fifth grade. I should like to hear from a girl living in England, Scotland, Spain or Switzerland. Susan G.

The following boys and girls would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

Jimmie T. (3), Avenal, California. Wishes to hear from boys in England.

Noel K. P. (3½), Orange, California. Wishes to hear from boys in England.

Jack P. (4), Santa Monica, California. Would like to correspond with boys in South America.

Mary A. D. (6), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from girls in France.

Stephen S. (6), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from boys in England.

Donna C. S. (7), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boys in Scotland.

Ellen F. (7), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with girls in New York.

John J. E. (8), Long Beach, California. Would like to hear from boys in England.

Lois G. (8), Highland Park, Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from girls in southern part of the United States.

Floyd A. C. (9), Long Beach, California. Would like to hear from boys in Japan.

Robert Z. (9), Naples, California. Would like to hear from boys in China.

Dorothy W. (9), Pasadena, California. Would like to hear from girls in China.

Barbara W. (9), Wanakena, New York. Would like to hear from girls in Switzerland. Likes to play with dog and paper doll.

Martha J. H. (9), Concord, New Hampshire. Is interested in stamp collecting and is fond of animals.

Virginia M. (9½), New York, N. Y. Would like to hear from girls in China or Japan.

Calvin F. M. (10), National City, California. Would like to hear from boys in Germany.

Marianne B. (10). Would like to hear from girls in Australia.

Eleanor R. (10½), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Ireland.

Jean M. (10), Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Interested in collecting stamps and trading them.

Roy K. M. (10), Vancouver, British Columbia. Would like especially to hear from boys in Mexico City.

Our Guest

Today Ann came to see us
And visit at our house.
So when she plays with all my toys
I'm quiet as a mouse—
For she is our guest.

She uses Jane's new mug at lunch.
She's served the first of all.
We give her everything she wants.
I let her have my ball—
For she is our guest.

We swing her on our great big swing.
We help her make a nice mud pie.
At story time she's next to Dad.
I'd rather be there, but I don't cry—
For she is our guest.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—One nicely furnished room; private home; convenient to cars and bus; reasonable. Phone Adams 2375.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 2940 Bellevue Terrace.—Attractive furnished room, semi-private bath; garage; private family; oil heat. Emerson 7729.

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PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, 9 E. 38th, New York, has openings in several sections for technically minded men to sell business and professional magazines; liberal commissions, specific territories; send details of experience.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER and Gen. Office, 3 years' experience; please state approx. salary. MURIEL THOMAS, c/o G. B. Baker, 2809 Freemont Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Careful Walking Urged for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Urging greater attention to careful walking by pedestrians as well as careful driving by motorists, William S. Canning, Engineering Director of the Keystone Automobile Club, reports the result of a study and classification of 1935 accidents, which has just been completed.

"The worst form of highway accident is the collision involving pedestrians," he says. "In the figures analyzed, motor vehicle-pedestrian accidents are only 24.3 per cent of the total, but they resulted in 50 per cent of highway fatalities.

"In calling these facts to public attention we wish to emphasize the importance of careful driving by the motorist and careful walking by the pedestrian. Of the 350 pedestrians killed in traffic accidents in Pennsylvania, five were crossing a street with the traffic light in their favor, 27 were crossing against the light and 179 were crossing between intersections."

Tasmania to Double Hydroelectric Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Lines are stretching out to all parts of Tasmania to carry hydroelectric power from the state mains to mining and farming industries and manufactories. At a cost of about £2,000,000 the supply is being increased by 88,000 h. p., thereby duplicating it.

The main works are in what formerly was a wilderness. The timber found, according to competent judges, had not previously been encountered in Australia. The main storage dam will be Lake St. Clair, and sufficient water will be held there to cover 128,000 acres a foot deep.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CABINET MAKER.—Wishes position, also experienced in musical instruments. Box W-27 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN desires connection with bank, institution, insurance company, estate, individual holding mortgages; broad experience mortgage field; family man, legal training, attention to details, clean record, references. Write Box A-1, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

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YOUNG MAN wishes position as attendant to adult or child. Write Box M-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, married, desires position reliable firm; real estate experience; owns car. Write Box G-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED middle-aged woman with car wishes a housekeeping-companion position; references exchanged. Address A. L. N., 1789 Lanier Place, Apt. 23, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good cook, good needle woman, wishes position in adult family; moderate wage. Write Box R-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SINGLE WOMAN, capable housekeeper, desires position in Toronto; Christian Science home; interview can be arranged. Reply to B-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TORONTO, ONT.—Mature woman of varied successful office, club, teaching, and domestic experience desires salaried position. MRS. MOLLER, M. A., 1163 Bay St. KI. 7322.

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BOSTON TEA STORE
249 Main Street Phone 153

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
announces
the premier showing of a complete assemblage of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
110 LISBON STREET

LEWISTON (Continued)

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

Shop in This Store During January
Clearance Sales in Effect Throughout the Store in Every Department . . . New Quality Merchandise at Low Prices.
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard, New River
Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 564 and 565

"Say It With Flowers"
from
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Refrigeration — Lynn Oil Burners
28 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

THE SHOE FIX
J. BILODEAU, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 SCHOOL ST., CONCORD, N. H.
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Exclusive Styles in MARCHIONESS SHOES
Wright's Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Marchioness Shoe Co.
Jack Letendre, Manager — Tel. 1031 — 40 North Main St., Concord, N. H.
"Up Twenty Steps to Comfort"

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

Sweater and Skirt Ensembles
For classroom, travel, business or sports.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

January Clearance Sale
HIGH GRADE COATS
AT VERY LOW PRICES
Buy Your Fur Coats From Us
Dresses from $5 to $19.50
Hats 50c and $1.00
SERVICE SHOP, Inc.
Room 6, Morrill Building Tel. 193-W
Helen Wiggin Emery

Dover's Reliable Dry Goods Store
F. J. FARLEY
428 CENTRAL AVENUE

"DOVER DRUG"
Specialists in High Grade
Toiletries

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer Street, Dover, N. H.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
WHERE TO DINE at
DAERIS TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT for
DELICIOUS FOOD and COURTEOUS SERVICE
MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

MID-WINTER
Sale!
SUITS and OVERCOATS

Formerly	*Now*
$25.00	$20.75
$27.50	$22.75
$30.00	$24.75
$35.00	$29.75
$40.00	$34.75
$50.00	$42.75

"Mt. Rock Fleece" Overcoats not included

1-3 OFF
on all Scarfs, Woolen Gloves and Sweaters
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 Elm Street

Sale! *Sale!*
Fine Quality
DRESSES
at Unheard of Prices
Lavishly Fur Trimmed Coats of Finest Fabrics
33⅓% to 50% Savings
STORE WIDE CLEARANCE
PARISEAU'S INC.

Annual January
CLEARANCE SALE
of Dependable Merchandise
Sweeping Markdowns in Every Department. You are the judge but we are sure that you will say that for your money you can buy the most of the best at
JAMES W. HILL COMPANY

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

HUBERT COAL CO.
17 STARK STREET
Reading Coal, Cleercoal, Rainey Coke
Shell Fuel and Range Oil
Courteous and Dependable Service Always
TEL. 106-W
Geo. R. Taylor, *Manager*

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
203 HANOVER STREET TEL. 7885
24 HOUR SERVICE
NORGE
NORGE
Refrigerators—Washing Machines
Electric Stoves—Radios

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res 4819-W

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Now Is The Time To Buy
FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
This is where you can be sure of quality and extreme values. Variety too for each room in your house.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Franklin and West Central Streets

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE
The Perfect Gift
SCHICK SHAVER
BELLEVUE AVENUE

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
PRIDE BREAD
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

SAVE IN THE JANUARY SALES AT
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Home of
KAMO COAL
Also Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

THE NEW BROADWAY
Department Store
Where Shopping Is a Pleasure
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Moderate Prices
3007-09 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby St. Cor. Main

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

The EWART CAFETERIAS
113-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

ROSE MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
One of Norfolk's Pioneer Neighborhood Shoppes, with Skilled, Courteous Operators in Attendance.
1607 COLLEY AVE. Phone 21506

RICHMOND

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES *for Men*
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00} *for Women*
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Large Selection Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Wreaths
Fuqua & Sheffield *Florists*
2926 Westhampton Ave. Dial 4-4555
(Few Doors Above Byrd Theatre)

ROANOKE

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover Creamery
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue West

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
January Sale of
Famous Annis Furs
Thursday — Friday — Saturday
January 16th, 17th and 18th
Know who makes your Furs. Buy them here with confidence.

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7161

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
938 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412 L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
Hudson's Bay Company
If you want a new Radio in your home, your present set will be accepted as a part payment on a new set. Phone 27141

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers
HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg
Hudson's Bay Company
Outstanding Bargains
Worthwhile savings in all Departments during the
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Be sure to watch the "Bay" for daily specials.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.
"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

REALTORS-INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
606-607 AVENUE BUILDING
"Home Insulation" Phone 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

ROBINSON'S
is as near as your telephone
CALL
R. 4400
and ask for "The Shopper"
When it's very cold or very sloppy underfoot we'll be pleased to save you the trouble of coming down town. Just give our Shopping Service a call and your requirements will be attended to.

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Toiletries Toothpaste
WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

Prices
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

All Electrical Appliances
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners 9.95 up
Guaranteed
Repair Parts for All Makes
WAUGH & MacKEWN
Electrical Sales and Service
368 Dundas Met. 1707

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
3 Telephones, 4 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

CUMMING'S Manufacturer's Unloading SALE

Should Interest Thrifty Buyers

MEN'S SHIRTS

Reg. to 2.50 Reduced to 3 for $4.00 — $1.39

OVERCOATS

All the New Styles

Reg. to 20.00 Now — $13.85

Reg. to 27.50 Now — $19.80

This January Merchandise Clearance is a Storewide Bargain Festival.

Made to Order Clothes Also

CUMMING
The Clothier
248 Dundas Street
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

We wish to thank you for your support during the past year, and wish you all a very prosperous year in 1936.

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Melcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

MEAT
THE NEW YEAR
with a Resolution To Try
RIDLER & SON
179 Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0837
CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

INSURANCE
LIFE and ANNUITIES
Commercial Motor Vehicles a Speciality
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO.
Limited
85 LONDON WALL, E. C. 2
TEL. PLAXMAN 5265

KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 a. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

Especially Well Done

Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning system.

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced
A nice store to shop in
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
.Y. 2151 - FUEL OIL

DISTINCTIVE
Permanent Waves from $5
A. J. STONE SALON
1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR
HY 0404
A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

WINDSOR

MID-WINTER REDUCTIONS *Save* *Buy in Canada*

O'COATS and SUITS

Genuine English Models at Worthwhile Savings! Also Savings on Wool Sox, Scarves, etc.

Ed. Laird 115 Ouellette Windsor, Canada

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

INSURANCE
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles, Plate Glass and Legal Liability
Clients visited without obligation.
MISS M. BURNS
Office 3-5315 72 Pitt St. W.
Home 3-6470 Windsor, Ont.

DON. F. BROWN
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
710 Guaranty Trust Bldg. Ph. 3-5400
Windsor, Ontario

DIAMONDS and Diamond Setting are our specialties. Also Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. Optical Department. Gift Shop.
Licensed Gold Buyers
W. H. McCREERY, Jewellers
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this room, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

Originators of
"Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

JANUARY SALE on
Everything Reduced
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

A. PICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
REMODELLING
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: Lancaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
PROMPT SERVICE
Careful and Confidential Handling of Church Work
437 St. James St. W. Tel. LAncaster 8418

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Punde & Boehm
Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST. LA 8136

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
FItz 4651

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

The Fabric Centre

. . . a department that has earned its right to call itself the Fabric centre of Montreal. Always on the spot with the newest and gayest of quality fabrics . . . a complete range of classic and novelty materials . . . silk, woollens, cottons and synthetics.

Simpson's Dressmaking Service will make your dress for only 8.00. You supply fabric, pattern and trimmings.

FABRIC CENTRE—FOURTH FLOOR

Simpson's Montreal

LINENS
Liberal Discounts
will be allowed during the month of January on our regular stock of imported Handkerchiefs, Household and Decorative Linens.
JUL HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

HAPPY NEW YEAR
Monitor Readers

We take this opportunity of expressing our very sincere appreciation for the patronage received from Monitor readers during the past year.

Our assurance to you is the maintenance of the same high standard of quality and satisfactory service throughout 1936.

THE ROBERT Simpson WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

CROWN BAKERY
Wishes You a Happy New Year
Phone 93196 for Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Our Driver will call gladly

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your
GREETINGS
The Regina Florist
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22996

BILL RANSOM
Wishes You a Happy New Year
Avenue Luncheonette
2112 Twelfth Avenue Regina

Harry W. Huffman
INSURANCE
and RETIREMENT INCOME
Wise Judgment Points Toward Protection
Insure In Sure Insurance
Phones—Office 23192, Res. 92673

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMPANISTS

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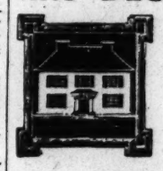

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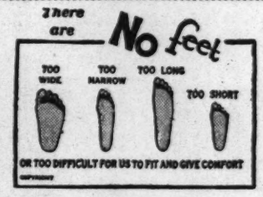

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ALL I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen.
—EMERSON

Daily Features

I DO NOT want merely to possess a faith, I want a faith to possess me.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY

Sunbonnet Sue

We know when birds go flying
Through Autumn skies so gray,
The path that leads them Southward
Will bring them back some day.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 46

E. Period of the Kings from Saul to the Captivities (continued)

8. The Divided Monarchies—*Israel* (continued)

Elisha
Son of Shaphat of Abel-Meholai; appointed at Horeb as Elijah's successor, I Ki. 19:16
Elijah's mantle cast on Elisha's shoulder, 19:19
Left his father and mother to follow Elijah (served him eight years), 19:20-21
His ministry covered half a century, embracing the reigns of four kings of Israel, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz and Joash, II Ki. chs. 3-13
While Elijah corrected kings, Elisha directed them, 19:1-10
Miracles of Elisha:
His first miracle, parting the waters of the Jordan, II Ki. 2:14
Act of mercy, healing the waters at Jericho, 2:19-22
His judgment upon his mockers, 2:23-25
Increase of the widow's oil, 4:1-7
Raising the Shunammite's son, 4:8-37
Healing the poisonous pottage, 4:38-41
Multiplication of loaves, 4:42-44
Healing the leprosy of Naaman, 5:1-19
Sin of his servant Gehazi and its punishment (leprosy), 5:20-27
Recovering the lost ax-head, 6:1-7
Prophecies of Elisha:
Foretells the birth of the Shunammite's son, II Ki. 4:16
Prophesies plenty for the suffering of Samaria, 7:1
Declares the death of an unbelieving captain, 7:2, 19
Announces seven years of famine, 8:1
Predicts the death of Ben-hadad, king of Syria, 8:7-10
Predicts the reign of Hazael over Syria, 8:13-15
Predicts the triumph of Jehoash king of Israel over Syria, 13:14-19
Last days and death:
Sickens unto death, at the time of Joash, king of Israel, 13:14
Death and burial, 13:20
His bones restore the life of a man, 13:21

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

SURNAMES from trees have already been dealt with at length; but there is one reference not yet cited that should be of interest to students of the subject, as well as to lovers of Chaucer. It is from the Knight's Tale (A 2920), and it gives a list of trees, and *all* the names of these trees may still be found in our directories as surnames:

The names that the trees highte [are called] as ook, firre, birch, aspe, alder, holm, popelar, wylugh [willow], elm, plane, assh, box, chasteyn [chestnut], linde, laurer [laurel], mapul, thorn, bech, hasel, ew [yew], whippeltre.

Mountain and *Rivers* are common surnames; but from the names of these there are very few well authenticated examples: From names of streams there is *Beck*, cognate with German *Bach*. Similar names are *Burn*, *Brook*, *Fleet* and *Crick*. *Brockett* is a contraction of *Brookhead*, and *Beckett* of *Beckhead*. Other compounds are *Troutbeck* and *Birkbeck* ("birchbeck"); while *Colbeck* is for "cold-beck," and *Glazebrook* for "glassy-brook." Again, *Addenbrook* is a corrupt form of *Attenbrook* ("at the brook"). *Burn* is a common suffix in names like *Bannockburn*, *Blackburn*, *Otterburn*.

A glade in a valley was called a *Dean* or *Denne*. In addition to the simple surnames there are many compound names like *Borden* ("boar's denne"), *Dibden* ("deep"), *Sugden* ("sow"), and *Hazeldean*.

Daily Anecdote

Chip Off the Old Block

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States his young son Quentin attended a public school in Washington, D. C.

One day in history class the teacher asked him what sort of President was General Grant.

"I've forgotten whether he was Democrat or Republican," began the child.

"That doesn't make any difference," returned Miss Wallace.

"But it does make a big difference," replied Quentin eagerly. "The Republican Presidents have been most uniformly good, but the Democrats have been, without exception, terrible."

A Trio

To Monitor Camera Club From Flota F. Clark, Santa Ana, Calif.

What Next?

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Christmas Greetings

A YOUNG married woman who has been selling Christmas cards for the last few seasons, finds it very helpful after selling a customer to ask if she might also address and stamp the envelopes for mailing. Many customers have found this a great convenience, and have been glad to give her their lists and addresses.

These she takes to her home, and she does the work at her leisure. So successful was the plan last year, and so profitable, that extra hands were needed to finish in time for the last-minute orders. Her prices are based on the number, and large quantities are done on the hour basis. Mrs. A. G. K.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"A farmer near us went to his stable and, by mistake, mixed up a nice mash in a box of sawdust, instead of bran, and fed it to his cow," writes M. H. "Evidently thinking that hard times had really come, and wishing to co-operate with her master, the cow meekly ate her supper; and the farmer didn't discover his mistake until the next morning, when he milked the cow—and she gave a half-gallon of turpentine and a quart of shoe pegs."

Even

A hatter in a thriving town stuck the following notice in his window:

"Our felt hats fit so well that they are not felt."

Not to be outdone, the man across the way produced the following gem:

"Our carpets are sold by the yard, but are not worn by the foot."—*Hamilton Herald.*

Welcome, Stranger

Mr. Welch, a man of affairs, had been dining out six nights in succession. On the seventh night he turned up at home for the evening meal. When he was seated, Mrs. Welch then rose and addressed the other occupants of the table:

"Children, we have with us tonight a guest of whom you have all heard, even if you do not know him personally. He is a man who has a reputation for good cheer in every club in the city, and this evening we are to have the honor and pleasure of being numbered among the admirers of his entertaining qualities. It is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you—your father!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Wire produced in 1934 would have circled the earth 2231 times. It is even more impressive when translated into kinks in phone cords.

Detroit Free Press: Get an education and you can make $35 a week ghost-writing for an illiterate celebrity who gets $1500.

Portland Oregonian: Who recalls the good old naïve days when it was thought the only thing that kept a youth from landing a vice-presidency was droopy socks?

San Francisco Chronicle: With a quarter of a million in the bank you'd think the Dionnes would hire doubles for the big spinach-eating scene.

El Paso World News: A Dallas inventor thinks he has a motorcar which will run on water, and is presumably right. Whole railroads have been organized on the same.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page

1. Did the vote on the soldiers' bonus in the national House of Representatives show that the cause had lost advocates?

2. Does the bonus bill provide a means of meeting the cash outlay of approximately $1,000,000,000?

3. Does the bonus bill offer any inducement to veterans to hold their certificates until 1945?

4. What was the vote by which the Supreme Court of the United States killed the AAA?

5. On what theory of government did the majority of the Supreme Court base their decision?

6. Has the London Naval Conference been adjourned?

7. What city has been selected by the Democrats for their national convention?

8. Women of what country voted for the first time on Jan. 10, 1936?

9. Although the sport has been branded "a sissy game" and "a sport for softies," what record is Helen Wills Moody planning to establish?

10. Would it be safe to say that during 1935, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange increased more than $10,000,000,000 in value?

11. How did America's production of shoes in 1935 compare with 1929?

12. Was unemployment in Germany decreased last month?

13. Would it be safe to say that during 1935, America's radio sales exceeded $200,000,000?

14. What famous baseball club has given each of its players a salary increase for 1936?

15. According to the Morgan testimony before the Senate inquiry, did the Wilson Administration pass word along to the international bankers to go ahead with loans to the belligerents before the Government publicly authorized such loans?

16. How long was it after the outbreak of the World War that J. P. Morgan & Co. negotiated with the allies to supply them with funds?

17. Now that the British Government is planning to withdraw four battleships from the Mediterranean, will the places of these ships be taken by those of any other nation?

18. Who is to succeed Admiral Reeves as Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet in June?

19. Who is to succeed Stokowski as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra next season?

20. How many will be affected by Hitler's plan to draft youths between 10 and 18 into a "state youth" organization?

(What is your score?)

-And a Quartet

To Monitor Camera Club From Claird Ray, Kansas City, Mo.

Found: a Puppy!

For the Scrapbook

More for Others

Sensitiveness is closely allied to egotism. Indeed excessive sensitiveness is only another name for morbid self-consciousness. The cure for it is to make more of our objects, and less of ourselves.—*Bovee.*

Guard the Lips

He who cannot keep silence never gains ascendancy. In action, spend yourself; in speech, spare yourself; in action, fear sloth; in speech, fear abundance, ardor and volubility.—*Joubert.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Pending Election

Question: At a meeting for electing Readers, one office was not filled, and the meeting adjourned to a time to be fixed by the board. The question has been raised as to whether this date could be set after the annual meeting to be held in a few weeks, and in the meantime amend the bylaws so as to permit a majority vote for the election of Reader. Is it possible to change the bylaws in the midst of an election, in view of the fact that the bylaws contain a provision that "no business except that pertaining to the election at hand shall be transacted at the November meeting until all officers shall have been elected?" Also, would it be permissible to set the adjourned meeting after the annual meeting.

Answer: (a) In view of the rule cited, it would seem impossible to consider an amendment to the bylaws until after the pending election is completed.

(b) Robert's Rules of Order (Page 59) stipulates that the time fixed for an adjourned meeting "cannot be beyond the time of the next meeting." This might be construed as permitting an adjourned November meeting to be held coincidentally with the annual meeting, if not in conflict with any bylaw; but certainly it could not be held later. In this case, however, such action appears to conflict with the bylaw above cited, so that an adjourned November meeting would have to be completed prior to the annual meeting.

Draw a Line?

IN MEN whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I do not dare to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not.
—*Joaquin Miller.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Companions

(June Provines in Chicago Tribune)

Chicago

AN AMAZING animal story to come to attention is that of a friendship between a Persian cat and a bluejay, both pets of Elizabeth Orton-Jones, the young Highland Park girl whose color etchings are on exhibit at the O'Brien galleries. The bluejay was an orphaned baby she picked up in the woods during a summer in a country village. She kept the bird out of the cat's reach during the day without difficulty and at night, because the baby bird had to be fed bread and milk from a match stick every time it cried, she kept it beside her. This meant that Pedie, the cat, was ousted from his couch at the foot of Miss Orton-Jones' bed. However, Pedie cried so hard outside the closed door she finally let him in, keeping an anxious eye on him and Bobo, the bird.

To her surprise his interest was limited to a few curious sniffs. The following day Pedie preferred lying beside the little bird's nest to going out of doors.

Bobo grew large enough to sit on a perch and a great friendship developed between cat and bird. They seldom left one another and would sit together in the sun for hours, Bobo preening Pedie's tail with his beak, Pedie washing the bird's face with his tongue. Afterward they went to sleep, the bird between the cat's paws or sitting just above him on the back of his wicker basket.

After Bobo was full grown Miss Orton-Jones decided to release him. She took him to the woods and let him go. When she arrived home, Bobo was sitting on the front doorstep squawking to get in; and Pedie was on the other side of the door waiting. She tried to release him in the woods several times, and always the bird was home before she was. Then he began accompanying her to the village, flying along from tree to tree beside her.

He never outgrew his babyish squawking for food when he was hungry, and when Miss Orton-Jones left for the city in the fall she gave Bobo to a kindly man who trained wild birds as a hobby.

What They Say

Friends

"Just to realize that there are friends in the world who care is a great help."—*Sir Wilfred Grenfell.*

Happiness

"Happiness—where can it I find? A friend told me, 'It is a state of mind.'"—*Major Bowes.*

Great Need

"Another thing the world needs is sharp ice cream that will fit clear down to the bottom of the cone."—*Don Herold.*

Change

"Conditions of life have changed more in the last 50 years than in 50,000,000 of the prehistoric years."—*Sir James Jeans.*

Current Events Quiz

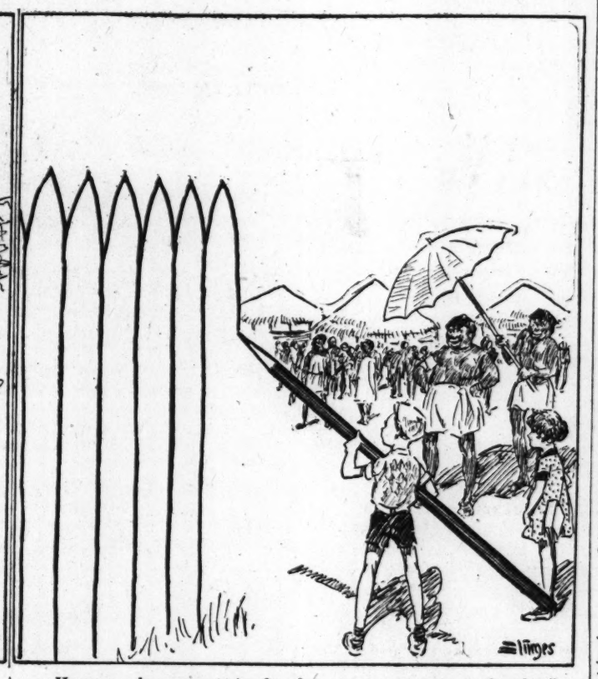
Answers

1. No. The vote was 356 to 59, the largest vote in favor of the bill to date.
2. No. The method is left to the Government.
3. Yes. It provides 3 per cent interest.
4. Six to three.
5. Federal regulation of agriculture is regarded as an invasion of states' rights; and, according to Mr. Justice Roberts, the AAA law, if upheld, would destroy the basis of local self-government.
6. No. On the contrary, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, has stepped into the breach with a plan to include Germany and Russia in the discussion even if Japan retires.
7. Philadelphia.
8. Cuba. The occasion was the vote for a Constitutional President. Women formed about 40 per cent of the persons who gathered early at the polls.
9. The record for volleying a tennis ball continuously. She and Howard Kinsey recently volleyed the ball 2001 times. Her goal is 5000 volleys.
10. Yes. Stock values in 1935 increased $13,011,698,941.
11. A survey indicates that the total of 361,000,000 pairs manufactured in the United States in 1929 was exceeded during 1935.
12. No. Official figures indicate that unemployment in Germany increased 520,000 during December.
13. Yes. All expectations were exceeded, according to "Radio Retailing," in the sales of $3,000,000,000 for the year.
14. The Chicago Cubs.
15. Yes; although at that time it was felt that "such loans were inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."
16. Three days. This was Mr. Morgan's admission before the Senate inquiry. He added that he was never neutral during the war.
17. Yes. As an evidence of the Franco-British collective defense plan, 92 French naval units now stationed in the Atlantic will be sent to the Mediterranean.
18. Vice-Admiral Hepburn.
19. Eugene Ormandy. He is at present conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.
20. 2,000,000.

The Magic Pencil—*An Attack?*

By STURGES

The visit of Robin and Midge with the chief is interrupted by a runner, who reports that out on the desert there is a strange tribe headed this way!

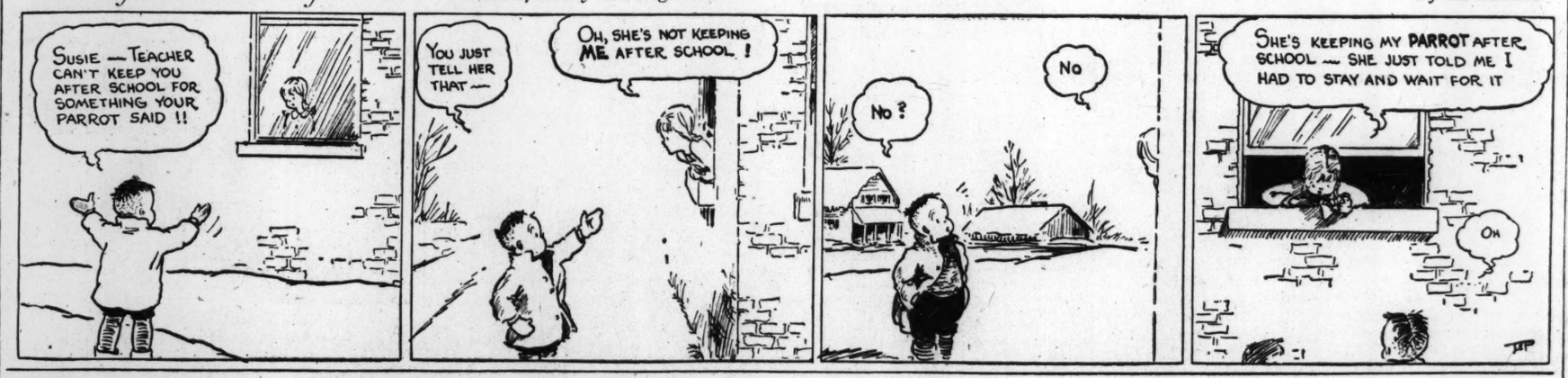


Here was the opportunity for the youngsters to repay the chief's kindness. With the the Magic Pencil functioning perfectly, Robin soon fences in the village.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Satisfactory Arrangement*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE — TEACHER CAN'T KEEP YOU AFTER SCHOOL FOR SOMETHING YOUR PARROT SAID !!
YOU JUST TELL HER THAT —
OH, SHE'S NOT KEEPING ME AFTER SCHOOL !
No
No ?
SHE'S KEEPING MY PARROT AFTER SCHOOL — SHE JUST TOLD ME I HAD TO STAY AND WAIT FOR IT
OH

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Falkland Islands*

By THE HAGERS

THE LAND I SIGHTED PROVED TO BE THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. CORDIALLY
A LAMB MET ME; AND, WHEN I TOLD MY DESTINATION, SAID, "IT'S COLD
DOWN IN ANTARCTICA, INDEED. A COAT OF WOOL IS WHAT YOU'LL NEED.
THE KIND AND THOUGHTFUL LITTLE SHEEP GAVE ME HIS EXTRA COAT TO KEEP.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

From Plan to Plan

FARM leaders in conference with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator have approved a new program by which to attempt the rehabilitation of rural values in the United States.

Whether it will be any more successful in leaping the constitutional hurdles that tripped and floored the AAA can only be guessed. The new policy seeks to provide for "the rental and withdrawal from commercial crop production of such land as may be necessary to promote the conservation of soil fertility and to bring about a profitable balance of domestic production with the total effective demand at profitable prices."

The first of these objectives, soil conservation, is a fundamental and meritorious one. Possibly it comes within the delegated powers of Congress; possibly not. The second objective, the balancing of production with consumption, is common sense, though open to potential abuse; but the majority of the Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills case plainly said that a plan to regulate agricultural production is "beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government" and "invades the reserved rights of the states."

Furthermore, however laudable its purpose, a subsidy is always a slightly suspect method. The farm relief planners are in one respect more sanguine than the minority justices of the court. Justice Stone protested that the AAA decision would prevent Congress from making any sort of appropriations conditioned on some particular performance by the persons receiving the money. Yet the method proposed for soil conservation is just that.

Nevertheless, who can say a proposal is unconstitutional until it has been passed upon by the court of final authority? When President Taft, later Chief Justice, vetoed a law because he thought it unconstitutional, Congress passed it over his veto and the Supreme Court eventually sustained it. Or—apart from accepting the Liberty League's lawyers in place of the court—can anyone suggest a quicker way of determining constitutionality?

In the absence of judicial advisory opinions we may expect difficulties of this kind. From one viewpoint the pulling of a new rabbit out of the hat at least provides a breathing spell of a few months until somebody has caught the rabbit and presented it to the court to be branded an optical illusion. From another the building and demolition of plan after plan appears an awkward and costly business.

In this instance, if the court forbids use of public funds to reward constructive soil management, it will on one hand be denying Congress the power to benefit agriculture with revenues it raises and has collected into the Treasury. But on the other it will have upheld the power of Congress to protect and benefit industry with revenues it does not collect, namely, the high but nominal tariffs on goods that are not imported because of the existence of those tariffs. Thus it will have reached a rather peculiar point in constitutional interpretation.

This interpretation—accurate though it may be—does not do great honor to the framers of the Constitution. But is it not asking a great deal of those constitutional fathers to foresee the changes of 150 years and formulate a document that would relieve future generations of the responsibility of thinking for themselves whether its individual details are suited to the needs of their times?

Should the new agricultural program happen to be sustained by the judiciary, one might be permitted a hope that industry at length would get tired of paying a subsidy to agriculture, as agriculture has long since been weary of paying a subsidy to industry, and both would decide they could walk on their own feet.

Should the Supreme Court prune away also this branch from the leafy tree of farm relief inventions, future administrations, whether Democratic or Republican, probably will be compelled by political necessity to keep on leaping from limb to limb until the choice is narrowed down to the fundamental and obviously constitutional remedies of reducing tariffs on the things the farmer buys, or amending the basic law to permit federal regulation of agriculture.

"Irreparable Harm"

"THEIR resignations are accepted and there is every reason to believe that the department of education will continue to function," was the comment of Gov. James M. Curley when he learned that Lincoln Filene, Walter V. McDuffee and Henry B. Sawyer had decided to leave the advisory board of the department because of what they termed "the irreparable harm done . . . by the replacement of Dr. Payson Smith" as commissioner.

But the Governor chose to regard the matter lightly. Philosophized he:

> This old world has been in existence for more than a billion years, and there has always been someone to fill every place. No two men are the same, no pair of fingerprints is identical, and no man has two ears alike. We come and go and the world goes on apace without calamity.

Rather a feeble façade of truisms with which to cover up the possible peril he has placed upon one of the most important departments of the State! Mr. Curley was right, however, when he said that no two men are the same. It is because of the great gulf of difference between Dr. Smith and Mr. Reardon that the replacement should never have been made.

But more significant than this, the Governor's utterance indicates again that he believes he has reached a pinnacle where the opinion of disinterested persons need hold no warnings for him. Entrenched behind a $13,000,000 bond issue and a powerful machine, he appears to welcome the resignation of men who represent that large section of the citizenry which believes that at least the department of education should be free from political maneuvers.

Perhaps the Governor does not realize that a portion of this citizenry had faith enough in his potentialities to vote for him in 1934. They will hardly do so in 1936. But the Governor appears not to value the good opinion or the support of this type of voter.

Rush to Shakespeare

AMONG English actors almost falling over themselves in their eagerness to play in Shakespeare are Mr. John Gielgud, one of the younger London stars; Mr. Laurence Olivier, another popular player both on stage and screen; Mr. Robert Donat, one of Britain's most rapidly rising film actors, and the famous comedian, Mr. George Robey.

There is something of paradox in this run on Shakespeare. For good actors, as Mr. Ralph Richardson recently observed, traditionally like to have indifferent plays. Why, then, do they also want Shakespeare?

The answer is simple. They like Shakespeare and poor plays for precisely the same reason, odd as that may seem. In an ordinarily good play, like Shaw's or Galsworthy's, the actor merely interprets the author's meaning and delivers his message. In a poor play, like "The Bells," which Irving made into such an exciting production, the author has put no message to speak of, and the actor becomes a creative artist by bringing to it one of his own. In Shakespeare the messages are so innumerable that every actor can pick a fresh one of his own, as Sir John Martin-Harvey has implied.

So perhaps first-rate actors like to play in Shakespeare not only because of his magnificent verse and superb characterization, but because his genius gives them a freedom which they find otherwise only in the most indifferent authors.

How to Make Communists

ADVOCATES of democracy are most persuasive when they rely on democratic procedure. When they turn to gag rule, they seem doubtful of the efficacy of their own doctrine.

Two instances of autocratic ways employed in the name of democracy have just occurred in widely separated cities of the United States. In Boston, a spokesman for the Communist Party has been denied a hearing before a legislative committee. He was speaking in behalf of 150 veterans, members of his party, in favor of the soldiers' bonus. The secretary of the committee refused to enter his name as a witness, and the chairman asked him to withdraw.

In Seattle, a mob of men who identified themselves as war veterans raided a new "Communist College" and drove out teachers and students, injuring several of them. The police intervened—to arrest not the raiders but the raided. One of the victims went to a hospital for treatment; he was arrested there. None of the raiders was arrested.

If guardians of democratic institutions want to make two Communists grow where one grew before, if they want to foment a violent revolution, they could hardly find better methods. It is when civil rights are denied that they are asserted with violence. Deny men a free hearing, permit them to be manhandled, place forces of law and order behind the attackers instead of the attacked, and what is more natural than that the victims of such treatment should follow the practices rather than the preachments of these traitors to democracy?

It would be well for the oppressors of minorities to ask themselves whether they actually believe in democracy. Do they want democratic government, or do they want a government run according to their own ideas, no matter by what means achieved?

It would be well, too, for the whole people to ask themselves how far it is wise to let these fascistic methods go. Do the people of the United States want civil war, or do they want democracy? We think they really believe in democracy in practice. If democracy should fail, it would be through the fault of its friends rather than of its enemies.

ITALIAN airmen are dropping pamphlets as well as bombs in Ethiopia with results described as rather ineffectual. The primitive villagers have learned to scatter and avoid the bombs. And, never having learned to read, they likewise avoid the propagandist pamphlets. What is that about "Where ignorance is bliss"?

Socrates to Chaplin

Book News of the Day

SOME historians pursue history for the sake of narrative; others pursue narrative for the sake of philosophy. Miss Enid Welsford in THE FOOL: His Social and Literary History (London: Faber & Faber. 21s.) enrolls herself in the latter category. She has made intensive and extensive researches into the history of the Fool down the ages, but all the time these researches have been guided and controlled by the desire to find out whether the Fool throws as much light upon the nature of comedy as is thrown upon tragedy by the study of the Tragic Hero. Miss Welsford recognizes that between the Fool and the Tragic Hero there is no strict parallel, for while Hamlet and Œdipus are the very cornerstones of their respective tragedies, Touchstone and Feste abide only on the outskirts of the comedies they diversify. But this does not prevent Miss Welsford from tracking her conclusions triumphantly down, till she runs them to earth in the Fool in "Lear" and in Mr. Charles Chaplin.

She begins with an account of the professional Fool, the man who earns his living by trading on his wits, the inveterate diner-out. This is a type that has endured from the day of Socrates, who was made fun of by a specimen of the tribe, to our own, when he is sufficiently in evidence to be the central figure of a play by Mr. St. John Ervine, recently produced in London.

* * *

In passing to a study of the Court Fool, Miss Welsford throws a wide net, embracing Celtic, Roman and Mohammedan origins. The earliest extant reference to a Court Fool, Miss Welsford finds in the twelfth-century Roman de Rou, in which Wace tells how a Fool saved the life of William the Conqueror in 1047. In the fourteenth and fifteenth century archives of the City of Lille there are many records of payments made for the beating and expelling of Fools, but it is good to have Miss Welsford's assurance that, on the whole, Court Fools were well treated. They sometimes showed a quick wit, and were not afraid to have a dig at important people. When Will Somers, Court Fool of Henry VIII, was out riding, Cardinal Wolsey recited,

> A rod in the School,
> And a whip for the fool,
> Are always in season.

To which Somers replied,

> A halter and a rope
> For him that would be Pope
> Against all right and reason.

At which, we are told, "the Cardinal bit his lip."

* * *

The office of Court Jester was abolished in Great Britain at the passing of Charles II, and in Europe it became obsolete during the eighteenth century. It still lingers on elsewhere, however. The Emir of Katsina today keeps a Court Fool whose strong point is said to be an imitation of Felix the Cat.

It is in "Lear" and in Chaplin that Miss Welsford sees the apotheosis of the Fool, for here he is triumphant. In this victory over facts, and the rules and regulations of society, she finds the true, essential spirit of comedy to lie. Her book is at once learned and entertaining.

H. H.

My Old Covered Bridge

By Thomas W. Nason. Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop

Cummington Bridge

I AM glad that I was not around when they tore down the old covered bridge. Somehow, it was easier to return and find no vestige left. Even the approach had been changed.

Throughout New England our covered bridges are vanishing. Like the long watering trough and the hitching post, they are gradually slipping away. Concrete and steel is silently whisking fast cars over our streams where once wagons and carriages rumbled on two-inch planking.

I was fond of the old covered bridge. Fond with the tenacity of feeling a man has for some particular possession of childhood. I had played there by the hour. Floated sticks in the limpid swirl of the water by the abutments, in the sunshine; raced and yelled with the other "boys" in its dank, echoing shelter on stormy days.

I don't know where the youngsters play now. A wide, smooth concrete flooring, bridged from bank to bank with steel girders, offers nothing to them. Where once we climbed the great curved beams that arched the river within the boarded walls, they have to be content with rails of simple iron pipe.

* * *

I remember, too, the artist that came to sketch the bridge. He set up his easel a short way up the river. I watched him while he worked. He was a strange-looking fellow, as I recall, and dressed in a queer black coat. But he didn't draw our bridge just right. He left out the hole in the boards. And he made the fence-rail straight, when it really bent way down from our walking on it. Even the big beams that held it up weren't as smooth as he made them. The spring ice had taken out great chunks. Then, too, there was a large willow down-river a way. He put that in his sketch, though it looked more like our big red astrachan tree out back of the shed.

But, perhaps I was a little spiteful of the intrusion then. He may have done the old bridge justice.

It was sport to sit up on the beams under the roof when a carriage approached. You'd hear the creak and rattle over the gravel, then the stomp of the horse's feet as he struck the planking, followed by the rumble of the wheels. We'd yell "hi" to the driver, drawing in our feet in a sort of friendly bravado. And the wagon would go rumbling along with a rumble that rose gradually until it struck the gravel again.

* * *

What a haven that old covered bridge was for the swallows. All day they would be sweeping out and in, coming to a fluttering stop high up in the eaves. Silent little busybodies, save for their rusty-hinge chatter, caring for their homes and families unmindful of our intrusion. I wonder where they go now. There's nothing secretive about the concrete bridge. There's no haven there.

The old bridge revealed her real beauty in the winter. Then she wrapped herself in purest ermine, hiding beneath her royal robe a blackened, everyday costume. To see her, at dawn, fresh with new-fallen snow, unmarked with sleigh runs and clod-thrown hoof tracks, was to see her reigning supreme. There she sat, quietly, the top-drift swirling through her, a strip of darkened, ice-edged water just beneath. And as the sun rose, polishing her eastern side, some sleigh would come creaking on flat heels, press out two perfect grooves, and go grumbling over the planking.

I don't know how long the bridge was there, or why they tore it down. It had weathered too many ice-filled spring freshets to fear modern transportation. Even the great cakes, jambed against the midsection, couldn't make it quit. I'll wager the concrete bridge couldn't stand it, in spite of its apparent strength. But the builders didn't risk that, they raised the new one and graded at both ends.

I don't go back there any more now. There's nothing but the river as I used to know it. Even the aged willow is gone. Uprooted, I suppose, when the great concrete molds were poured. But I still have that old covered bridge. I go back to it every now and then, and race through its woody insides.

C. W.

Between the Lines of the AAA Decision

Excerpts of editorial comment from leading American newspapers

Baltimore Sun

With each succeeding reversal of the Roosevelt Administration by the Supreme Court it becomes more apparent that in a very real sense not only is it the New Deal that is on trial before this highest bench, but the court itself that is on trial before the bar of public opinion.

It can hardly be denied that much of the legislation that has been held unconstitutional has been favored by great numbers of citizens, in some cases, perhaps, by a majority of the voters. They are beginning to criticize and resent the power of the Supreme Court to set aside legislation of this nature. Rightly or wrongly, many of them feel that this power is being arbitrarily exercised and should be curbed.

St. Louis Star-Times

The fact that three justices dissented from the opinion of Justice Roberts is enough to prove that the AAA is unconstitutional only because there are six conservatives and three liberals on the Supreme Court. If there were five liberals and four conservatives, the AAA would be constitutional. This shows that there is nothing sacred, nothing unchangeable, about the principles relied on to knock out the law. The Constitution means what the court majority says it means.

This was undoubtedly the narrowest and most restrictive interpretation of the Constitution since the Dred Scott decision of 1857, and remarkably like it in logic.

Des Moines Register

What effect the ruling will have on the presidential campaign is conjectural as yet. At least it will breathe life into the dormant constitutional issue. How Roosevelt can fail now, after his utterances on the NRA decision and other utterances as late as last Friday, to plump for constitutional amendment, is beyond seeing. His NRA is gone. His AAA, except for salvage, is also gone. His labor and other key measures are in grave jeopardy. Barring dollar devaluation, his New Deal has not much left that is secure to campaign on. The fighting mood of his message to Congress is not compatible with weakness now. And if he plumps for constitutional amendment there is the tremendously difficult question of precisely what to propose.

Philadelphia Inquirer

The court's six-to-three verdict against the AAA, amendments and all, is the best news this country has had since that epochal day last May when the Blue Eagle bit the dust. Affecting directly, perhaps, more persons than has any other decision by a Supreme Court in the history of the nation, it shines forth as unqualified assurance that it is the Federal Constitution, and not that weird jumble which the President has termed "new instruments of public power," that still guides the nation's destinies.

Detroit Free Press

The agriculturist who had a right to look for careful helpfulness from an Administration which made the highest professions of solicitude, finds that he has been led out on a limb and left there. His situation, for the moment at least, is worse than it would have been had he been obliged to struggle through to recovery under his own power, from the beginning.

What will the Administration do? It is reported to have plans. But whether those plans will be an attempt to conform to the Constitution or will include an effort to override the judicial power, as one sentence in the President's address to Congress seems to suggest, the nation will learn later on.

Louisville Courier-Journal

Now that the Supreme Court has invalidated the AAA, we must expect resentment taking the forms of all sorts of proposals for reshaping and even for abolishing that tribunal. Now, as in the past when decisions of the court displeased some elements of the population, we shall have demands for limitation of its power, for curtailing its jurisdiction, for putting it in a congressional straitjacket and even depriving it of the right to pass on the constitutionality of legislation. If the Constitution as it applies to the Supreme Court should be amended, it should be amended only in the constitutional way.

We who are real Americans may approve heartily or condemn bitterly certain of the court's decisions, but we shall never consent to hamstringing it fatally or virtually wiping it out of existence until we are ready to revolutionize our democracy into a mobocracy.

Portland Oregonian

The court's decision forecasts political upheavals and readjustments. The decision and its inescapable connotations have wrecked the New Deal. Can the President rely upon gratitude for past benefits for the vote of the agricultural states? It is more tc be expected that voters will vote for what is promised rather than for what has been done and ended and is incapable of revival. The two parties now may start at scratch. Both must rebuild their policies. What had promised to be a campaign of defense on one side and of criticism on the other becomes one in which one's guess is as good as another's on what best will enrapture the voters.

San Francisco Chronicle

The Constitution still lives. In a decision more fundamental and sweeping than the historic ruling that put an end to NRA, the United States Supreme Court . . . killed AAA and all its works as something foreign to the American scheme of things. The act is held to exceed the taxing power of Congress and to contravene the rights of the states.

If the other New Deal acts go out, as the present ruling indicates they will, and if they are revived under the general taxing power, everybody will be taxed to make everybody rich. It is the final absurdity of the New Deal.

Chicago Tribune

Since the Supreme Court invalidated the NRA Act the progress of the nation toward recovery has been steady. There is every reason to think that the action of the court in invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act will serve the same end.

Milwaukee Journal

Immediately, there rises the question as to whether it is a proper function of the courts to pass on a legislative policy as to the law's merit. In a democracy that function is supposed to be reserved to voters. Justice Roberts in the majority decision was careful to say: "This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy." But Justice Stone intimates quite clearly in his decision that this is just what did occur—that the court majority disapproved of the aid to agriculture through the policy embodied in the AAA law.

We are not saying that Justice Stone is right, for we do not find it stated explicitly in the somewhat tortuous wording of Justice Roberts's statement that this is true. And, of course, we do not, as does Justice Stone, know what went on behind the scenes in the discussions that took place. But there is some indication in the majority opinion that the majority did consider policy. And that is something for the court to watch. It is no legislative or law-making body. This is a democracy, and the final authority on policy is the people, not the judiciary.

Washington Star

The decision of the court throwing the AAA out of the window presages the ultimate invalidating of many more New Deal laws.

The Wide Horizon

Feelings, Not Figures

By **Roger W. Babson**

Abstract of Address Before New York Sales Executives Club

PEOPLE talk about the business cycle, but forget that two distinct business cycles are always in operation:

1. The so-called Prosperity-Decline-Depression-Improvement Cycle which lasts ten or more years. We are now in the latter part, namely, the Improvement Period, of this cycle. All statistics indicate that business is getting better and should soon be back to normal. Unless something happens, the next two or three years should witness a period of real prosperity.

2. The long tidal movements, which extend over about fifty years, during which time the standard of living is improving or declining. During the past 300 years, America has passed through five of these cycles. This means that there have been five times when our political, economic and social system was temporarily threatened. I refer to the years 1680, 1730, 1795, 1858 and 1899. During the past few years we have been in the sixth of these downward movements when the standard of living has been declining. How long this downward movement will continue, no one can tell.

We can enjoy a period of business prosperity and at the same time suffer under a declining standard of living. I can illustrate this by saying that we can have great waves on the ocean whether the tide is coming in or running out. Therefore, as we are emerging from the business depression, it is up to us *now* to tackle this more fundamental problem of raising the standard of living. This is a spiritual, rather than a political or economic problem.

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All unemployment figures are unsatisfactory. The best expert guess is that the average unemployment for 1935 will be 11,500,000. Notwithstanding the billions which have been spent and the many experiments tried, there are as many unemployed today as when President Roosevelt was elected in 1932. On the other hand, factory production today is up to normal and, in many instances, up to the peak of 1929. Why this apparent inconsistency? The answer is that the building industry, which is a great factor in the employment situation, is far below normal. In 1925 new homes were built for nearly 500,000 families, while in 1934 new homes were built for only 22,000 families. So far so good, but what determines whether or not people will build new homes? There is a vacancy of only 4 per cent, which is very low; more money is available for new building than ever before; while the population is increasing every day. The simple fact is that people today are not interested in homes. The *desire* for a home must first be aroused. Desires are determined by our spiritual motives, purposes and ambitions.

Another illustration: Gambling is more rampant in this country today than ever before in its history. A billion dollars changed hands during 1935 in horse racing, dog racing, slot machines, and so forth. The liquor business and all forms of questionable amusements have been booming as never before. This has increased the figures on bank clearings and made us appear prosperous. This activity, however, has done nothing to improve the standard of living, but rather, has tended to reduce the standard of living.

Money which should have been spent for food, clothing, education and culture, has been used for gambling, liquor, night clubs and the like. I am not preaching a sermon! I simply am emphasizing that we can have apparent business prosperity and at the same time a declining standard of living. I repeat that the standard-of-living line is determined by the *desires* of people, which in turn are determined by their spiritual attitudes. The basic question is, do people want education or do they want amusements? Do they want to work or do they prefer to gamble? Had they rather buy clothing or buy beer? These questions are of fundamental importance to sales executives and yet the answers lie wholly with spiritual conditions.

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Only a spiritual awakening on the part of both employers and wage workers, will truly solve the unemployment problem. The standard of living is not determined by automatic machinery or wages; but by the *desires* of people, *especially the aims, purposes and ambitions of the employing classes.* So long as industrial leaders lack faith or are selfishly indifferent, unemployment will continue. Unemployment will disappear when a new generation comes along imbued with a spiritual creative desire to accomplish things and to be of service. Tell me what people want, and I will tell you where they are going. Tell me whether employers pray, and I will tell you what they will accomplish. The standard of living is determined by dividing the amount of goods produced by the total population. America can increase its standard of living only by producing more and wasting less; only by working more and playing less.

America is ruled by feelings, not by figures. Big business can make goods cheap, but it cannot make people buy. Notwithstanding our great technological inventions, sales executives are helpless unless these savings in production costs are passed on to consumers and unless the consumers have a desire for your goods.